Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 34 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Afraid ?

CAMERA IS A FRIGHTENING THING. This young Himalayan, scared by the unfamiliar camera, clutches his bowl of 'tsamba' and cries, while his elder brother eyes the photographer with the same calm as he reserves for the normal terrors of life. The amulet round the little one's ankle and the carving by the door are both designed to ward off evil spirits but seem to have made little difference in this case.

Special Pictorial

THE THRONE OF THE GODS

(See Pages 4 and 24)

Short Story

'TWIXT LOVE AND WAR

By Ahmed Shuja Pasha

Something moved. I looked up and Something moved again. I got up, located rifle in hand and advanced. stared out in the gathering night covered with heavy snow falling out of the leaden sky without a sound.

"Who's there", I asked.

Nobody answered. But the movement did not stop. At this unearthly hour on a forlorn mountain, in this biting cold. Who could that be? A Japanese Spy? A saboteur hiding behind the snow clad bushes. My rifle came to the shoulder and the finger reached the trigger.

"Out or I fire".

Somebody moved. I saw a lurking shadow and then all of a sudden somebody darted like an arrow.

"Stop", I commanded, "or I shoot" No. The shadow moved faster.

"Stop", I repeated the warning.

Bang. Bang. Thud. And the icy stillness of the mountain was broken by a horrible scream.

"I have got him", I thought and ran to see my victim.

The loud report of the gun grought Sgt. Belfield to the spot.

"What happened Sir", he asked.

"Shot somebody who was running away", said I.

"Did a good job Sir, where is the fellow".

"Up there".

"A Japanese Spy?"

"I dunno. Somebody I didn't see".

We saw him lying in a pool of blood. He was unconscious, but was alive. His body was cold and stiff. His face was pale oval against the gloomy white of the snow. I felt his pulse. It was still beating. He looked young, rather childish, small even beside the black rod that he held in his hand. I examined his features closely. No, he was not a Japanese. Not a man belonging to the "yellow races" as the fat corporal called them.

We removed him to the field hospital. Major Menon the Medical Officer said that the wound was not very deep and that he would recover soon. I came back to my post with Sgt. Belfield.

"Excuse me Captain Ajmal", said Belfield adjusting the collars of his great coat", you didn't search his pockets".

"It's perfectly alright Belfield", I said, "we will do that tomorrow morning".

"He looks like a Japanese, does he?" asked Belfield who had not seen the Japanese so far.

"No."

"There might be a few more hidden in the undergrowth. In the broken hills and valleys one man can lie low for days".

"My first impulse was to organise a search but now I have given up the idea. The position though vulnerable is out of reach".

"As you please sir".

I lit a cigarette and settled down to think about the young boy whom I had injured. He looked as if he belonged to my country. His mild eastern features, pale grey complexion; Yes, it seemed to me that he was my country man.

The wind, increasing every minute was swirling down the valleys and hitting the lofty trees with a dull hooming sound. Gusts of snow were cutting down visibility. Belfield sat quiet. I was quiet too. But a few hundred yards away in a small tent, which was our hospital, a young wounded boy was groaning. A boy, who was hit by a bullet from my gun

(2)

This happened when my Unit was stationed somewhere in Burma during the second World War. We had pitched our tents near the foot of a lofty mountain and were waiting for supplies from across the border. A few officers and men led by a veteran soldier of the last war who started in the Boer War and was still going strong. Our O.C. had a mind to hurry through the labrynth of these passes and valleys of no-man's land and meet the parent body as soon as possible. But the orders were clear. We had to wait for the supplies and escort them to safety. The supplies were essential—medical stores, arms and ammunition and warm clothing, for a number of our men who had not experienced such cold during their lives were incapacitated by the snow. The chill creeped inside their battle dresses and great coats and froze their muscles. I did not feel it much. I had spent a few winters at Dalhousie and other hills and knew the art of keeping my blood warm. Lessons learnt while sporting at hill stations during winter were standing me in good stead.

The arrival of supplies was delayed. Something happened over which we had no control at all. One day a few enemy planes were sighted; Later these were seen diving. A few days afterwards, we came to know that our supply base was located by the enemy and strafed. It was not a good news. It meant waiting at a place which was surrounded on all sides by hostile villages. A few Japanese Units were also stationed nearby, and we lived in peril of our lives all the twenty-four hours. But there was no way out. The supplies had to be escorted to safety and we were waiting for them. Night followed the day and the day the night, and this game of hide and seek went on endlessly. Every evening instructions were issued on the wireless—"PNB 1450—Lahore and Karachi, don't move. Wait. Fountain pens and cigarettes".

And we waited.

The spider-web of the enemy secret service had engulfed every inch of this country. Nobody was to be trusted unless he proved his identity. Nobody was to be given any shelter. A case had happened a few days back when a unit was mowed down by the enemy and that was all due to the treachery of a person who was a refugee and was given shelter by the men of that unfortunate unit. Our position was rather safe. There were walls of impassable mountains on three sides and the western side which was open was guarded by strong units spread out in the area. Only the other day we had heard a machine gun firing from the neighbouring mountain. As we wanted to keep our position a secret, so we did not venture out. But the enemy was clever. The infiltration of three Japanese spies caused a stir. They were seen and then they disappeared. Pursuit parties were immediately sent out. Fortunately they combed out all the three—one dead and two alive.

(3)

The day dawned on the snowy waste of the mountain side. The streaks of light struck the glittering surface of the snow, making the mountain look like the shrine of a popular saint donning multicoloured sheets of cloth dedicated to it. It was a wonderful morning. The thickly wooded valley was sleeping in the quiet warmth of the sun. The green snow-covered trees stood upright and looked longingly at the empty blue sky.

After having some rest and breakfast, I was looking forward to see the wounded boy. The nursing orderly sent by Major Menon had informed me that he was progressing satisfactorily and was out of danger. The medicines were in short supply and there were a few objections from some quarters on wasting them on an enemy spy. But I and Major Menon stuck to our guns.

"A young boy of his age cannot be a spy," we said, 'and moreover he is our countryman and we want to know why is he here?"

Nothing objectionable was found on his person. There was a scrap of paper and a photograph of a beautiful young girl. A few lines in Urdu were scribled on that scrap and the photograph had the initials—Z. K.

These were brought to me by Sgt. Belfield who was deputed by authorities to keep a strict watch on the movements of the boy.

Mornin' Sir", he said.

"Morning, Belfield."

"Seen these?"

"What?" He handed over the scrap of paper and the photograph.

"Nice girl, eh'," he remarked when he found me intcrested in the photograph.

"Yes. These are his belongings, the boy's?"

"Yes. And what does this scrap of paper say? Any important information?"

"No". I translated the thing for him. It read—Darling, we will be leaving very soon. Hope you will come over. Yours for ever—Zahida Khatoon.

"It's a letter," I said elucidating the point. "written by a girl to her sweetheart."

Belfield's face puckered into a grim.

"A love letter, Sir? By Jove. We found that in 'un' of the 'pockets of his woollen jacket." And then all of a sudden he became very grim. He looked towards the empty blue sky, heaved a sigh and mutered something under his breath.

"Why, Belfield, what is wrong?"

"O, nothin' Sir. No planes, no mail, no letters."

"You are waiting for one from Nancy," I smiled.

"That's right". And then he related the story of his first "encounter" with Nancy, when he was taken ill and sent to the Military hospital. She was a nurse and he an indoor patient. A few days of vigilant nursing made Nancy Belfield's sweetheart. And then came the inevitable separation. Belfield was posted away and Nancy was left there to woo other patients. A story which had lost its charm for me.

I was not listening to Belfield. My mind was busy with something else, I was thinking of the young boy who was lying in the hospital, about this love letter and this photograph of a lovely damsel. My imaginative mind was fabricating all sorts of stories. I could hear the alluring melodies of a sweet romance in this war-torn jungle from where life seemed to have fled. Who was this Zahida? was she following the man she loved? Why was she here? These were riddles and puzzles too difficult to be solved.

Major Menon met me at lunch and gave a good report about the progress of the boy. He forbade me from seeing him so soon.

The day passed without any incident. In some way it had the excitement of usual listening. Across the wavebands lay the blanketing interference of enemy signals. We searched for a voice from our Headquarters. But there was no message. The sun went down and darkness crept on.

After dinner. it was decided in the Officer's conference that the boy should be questioned and asked to prove his identity. The onerous duty of cross-examining my victim fell on my shoulders. Days passed and he was well on the road to recovery.

(4)

And that day I spoke to him for the first time. He was lying on a camp cot—a weak and emaciated figure. His thigh was bandaged and the bandage had the colour of the oozing blood. His looks wanted sympathy and understanding. His dark blinking eyes looked at every thing and yet looked at nothing. They apparently lacked depth. I stood there motionless for a few seconds looking at him, trying to make him understand that I meant no harm to him.

And then the questioning began.

"Your name?", I said softly.

"Niaz", he answered.

"Now, look here my boy, we are not going to do you any harm. I know you belong to my country and I am here to help you."

He kept quiet. Just looked at me and kept on looking. I felt embarrassed

"Tell me the truth, what brought you here," I continued.

No answer from him. His lips were sealed.

"Did the Japanese send you?"

He was mum.

"Speak up, Niaz. I am sure you wouldn't disappoint a countryman of yours."

No answer.

"Do they know about us?"

No. He would not speak.

"Who is she?" I showed him the photograph.

"Give it back to me", he snapped.

"Patience, young man," said the Doctor, "or you will hurt yourself."

"But this belongs to me."

"I know it does: But who is she?"

"Zahida."

"Does she work for the Japanese?"

"No".

"Then?"

"I don't know."

"And this?" I showed him the letter.

"O, for God's sake give these back to me." His voice was tense with emotions.

"What does it mean?"

"Don't you know Urdu?"

"I do."

"Then read it for yourself."

"I have. But I can't make out anything."

"Because it is not meant for you."

"Is it for you?"

"No".

"Then?"

"Believe me Captain, I am not a Spy. I have got nothing to do with the Japanese, nothing to do with this War. I want to go. Leave me. For heaven's sake let me go."

"But you can't move."

"O, Hell."

My efforts were not crowned with success. The intelligence was scanty. Nevertheless I made up my mind to try again. I was more interested in him than his fate. I wanted to know where he came from and where he intended to go.

The very same evening, I was surprised to know that Niaz was making inquiries about Jemadar Kamal Anjum. He had asked one of the nursing orderlies and requested him to keep it secret.

Jamadar Kamal was on patrol duty. He had left the Unit H.Q. some six or seven days back with a few men to see if there was any danger from the eastern and the southern sides. I knew him well. He was a handsome young man with a tall and a broad frame. I had no idea that he had friends and acquaintances in this snowy waste, and that people would come at the dead of night to find out whether he was in or out. Anyway the piece of information which I had received was enough to work on.

One fine evening when the golden disc of the sun had disappeared beyond the mountains, I went into the hospital and started interrogating Niaz. He was dumbfounded when I told him about Jemadar Kamal.

"Do you know him?" I asked.

"Yes", He said looking miles away.

"How? Does he belong to your place?".

"No." I met him here".

"Did you frequent this place?"

"No. I met him in the village nearby".

"Come on Niaz. Please tell me the tory. We will send you to your country". Tears came to his eyes.

"Can you tell me where is Kamal", e asked.

"I will if you let me know the whole story".

He related the story.

He came here a few years back with his parents and two sisters. His father was the owner of a shop in upper Burma. When the war started, they tried to go back to their motherland The roads were closed, there was panic and no passages were available on the boat. They tried and tried, but were disappointed. They moved from one city to another along with other refugees. The money they had was lost, and there was nothing to keep them going. Still they did not lose heart and try to get away from the danger which was fast approaching. All of a sudden the Japanese came. The civilian population was machine-gunned from low flying planes. He lost his parents and both the sisters, and was left alone to face the grave situation.

He escaped and one day when he was trying to commit suicide, he met Zahida and her father who were going west along with a caravan of refugees. They gave him shelter and food. And then they came to this village where he met Kamal when he was on patrol duty. The Caravan had to stop because of snow and winter. This was his story. Brief and clear.

He stopped and looked at me.

"What made you come here Niaz".

" I came to see Kamal. There was message for him from Zahida"

Message from Zahida?"

"Yes Captain".

"My name is Ajmal. Call me by my name".

"Yes Ajmal Sahib. This is something which you and me won't understand. Kamal met her in strange circumstances. A beautiful woman of his country was in distress. He offered help which was readily accepted. This sympathy for each other later

(Continued On Page 6)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SOME INCIDENTS OF 1942

By Usha Mehta

"The Revolution of 1942 was a festival of reckless spontaneity undaunted by heavy odds, gambling with life unmindful of dangers! It was a revolution of the *whole people* in which men and women, young and old, literate and illiterate, were all equally determined to resist the ruthless repression of the British Government and to march forward in accordance with Mahatmaji's battle cry, Do or Die."

"I Am Proud"

One or two days after the arrest of the leader a young Muslim boy died in the K. E. M. Hospital grounds as a result of firing by the police. When some of those who had gathered there tried to console his father, the old man said with tears in his eyes, "he was my only son, the one hope of my life but... but... I am proud... he died fighting for the liberty of the Nation."

In Chinchni, a widow lost her only son when a procession of students was fired at. She came out to see the procession and to her utter astonishment found her son dead. For a moment, she lost all control over herself. Then, sobbing, she went to the policeman and said. "You have done your duty: he has done his. I wish he had been spared but it is God's wish, anyhow, he had dieb a brave man's death and I am proud of my darling." "And so is Mother India," said someone near her.

"Apologise, We Will Not"

In Palgarh, the police and excise-police opened fire on a peaceful procession. People got frightened and sought protection in a temple near by. That, however, did not help them as even the temples were not spared. Two innocent boys Ramprasad and Bhanushanker were shot at twice. "We are innocent... we..." cried they when they received the first wounds, but when the policemen refused to listen to them. they died shouting Vande matram.

In Wadhwan (in Gujerat) a student was asked to apologise by the police for joining a procession. When he remained adamant in spite of repeated coercion the police asked his father to do so. The father not only apologised but also asked his son to do so but the brave boy replied by saying, 'The policemen or you can do whatever you like with me. You can beat me, hang me or kill me, but apologise I shall not.'

In Bombay Deshsevikas had gathered together on the Gowalia Tank maidan to offer prayers for Mahadevbhai. The police came and interrupted the prayers by asking them to disperse. When they saw that no one was in a mood to listen to them, they arrested their G.O.C., but the G.O.C. refused to move from there and continued her prayers. When their threats could not work a sub-inspector came near her and said, 'We shall be obliged if you will kindly co-operate with us." "Neither your threats not your coaxing will change my resolve; but let me till you that it will be better if you co-operate with us rather than I co-operate with you." Thereafter, she was bodily lifted up and put in the van.

In Dakore, a crowd of people was indiscriminately fired at near the famous temple of Ranchodjee. The people tried to disperse but the policemen went on doing the job till their ammunition was exhausted. The people then retaliated and it was with a great difficulty that Chotabhai, a local leader, could quell the angry mob. What was the reward Chotabhai got for this? A bullet-wound! which ultimately resulted in his death.

Farce Of The Government

In Broach District, a young boy of 16 saw a young woman being molested by a policeman. He rushed on the scene with a 'dharia' in his hand and said, "Brave men do not harass unarmed women like this. Come! give me a fight if you are a man." The policeman looked down in shame and ran away from there.

In a village in Kaira District, a young woman who was going out to fetch water was beaten by the police as she said that she did not know anything about the disturbances in the village. The policeman began to threaten her all the more when he came to know that there was no one in the house except an old woman. The old mother-in-law, however, came out with a bamboo in her hand and said, "you dog, you traitor, who are you to harass my daughter-in-law like this? Aren't you ashamed of yourself? come in, put on my bangles and then, go on duty." The policeman got frightened and ashamed and never showed his face again.

In Kaira, people locked up some of the Government servants in their own houses when they (the Govt. servants) carried on a 'boot' to get their daily supplies.

In Bombay, once, the policemen tried to disperse a crowd which had gathered for offering prayers for Mahadevbhai. When they could not find any leader, they asked "Who is the leader"? A Bhaiya rose up and said, "Ham leader hain" (I am the leader) 'Kisn banaya tumko leader" (who made you the leader) asked the police 'Congress ne" replied the Bhaiya amidst laughter.

Underground Work:

The workers of the Congress Radio once decided at their meeting that some arrangement must be made to warn the workers on the Radio-station in case of danger. It was unanimously decided that two persons should keep a watch outside the station in a car and blow the horn continuously in case they suspected any danger. The workers in the station were to burn the papers, destroy the records and the machine if possible and quit the place immediately. The meeting dispersed. Two ladies remained on the station; a technician was waiting just outside the station and two workers were keeping watch in a car in the compound as decided.

The Hindustani Programme was over; some two or three sentences of the English speech were remaining "In the event of invasion...." and the horn blew; one minute, two minutes, three minutes and it went on. The technician escaped. The lady in the room beckoned to the speaker to hurry up and finish the speech but the speaker got confused, her hands trembled, her body perspired; her speech faltered. They could not decide what to do one laughed and the other went. 'Come on let us go out" said one; 'You idiot, don't talk nonsense, come on let us hide ourselves" said the other. 'But where"? "You need not go anywhere in search of a place. Our car is ready for you", said someone opening the door of the room. Both the ladies got stunned. 'Follow me', said the man in a commanding tone and the two followed mutely. After some time, one of them said, "How shall I inform my mother? She does not know anything about this activity of mine." "Dont you worry about that. shall accompany you and you We can inform your mother yourself" said the man. The voice was familiar but neither of them had the courage to talk. They could only say "It is so kind of you.' "Please don't waste time and get in the car" said the man. Both the ladies got in still wondering what was happening. The car started and ended... What did they see? Both the man who had come up and the driver were their own co-workers. They could not believe their eyes for a moment. Before they could decide whether they had escaped or were arrested. the two gentlemen on the front seat said, "So sisters You were telling people how to act in case of an invasion and this is how you will act in case of a police-raid. Unfortunately *the horn got stuck*.." and all of them roared with laughter.

Dear Old Bhaiyajee

When the Radio-station was raided and the workers there arrested, complete darkness revailed for some time as the fuse was tampered with. The police could get a hurricane-lamp after about an hour. Then the formalities began. A list of all the things found on the premisses was prepared and the Panchas called in. The Bhaiya of the building was summoned as one of the Panchas. He said to the police. *Sab ham to garib log hain. Hamkya samaze in baonmen*"? The policeman tried to coerce him but he refused to believe that there was a radio there. 'What do I know what a radio means' said he. 'You Fool, don't you realise that you can hear songs from it"? said the policeman angrily. "But how can a wooden piece sing"? said the dear old Bhaiyajee amidst laughter.

Whose Fault?

A meeting of the underground workers was held on the 4th floor of a building near Gowalia Tank. M., a worker, left the place after the meeting started. He was to return after an hour to fetch the workers. He came back and rang the bell of a block on the 3rd floor by mistake. A lady came to open the door for him 'Tell them that I am waiting for them" said M. "Tell whom" asked the lady. "Don't be overcautious Rest assured I shall not betray you," said M. "I don't understand you" said the lady. "Now, don't waste time." "But, on my word there is no one inside", said the lady in an emphatic tone. "But I have dropped them here just an hour back" insisted M. In the meanwhile, the husband of the lady returned from his office. He was at a loss to understand what had happened. However, the over—jealous master thundered after some time. "Hm. What a fool I am I could not understand you till now. Everything is clear to me now. It is not because you want me to go. for a walk and improve my health but because you want to carry on such things at my back that you want me to come late Surely, this gentleman is not lying. Tell me who all had come here"?

No one,' said the wife meekly, but her husband would not believe her and they began to quarrel. M. left the place immediately for fear of being involved in their quarrel. The meeting on the 4th floor was over since long and the workers were waiting for M. When, however, they found that there was one trouble on the 3rd floor they thought that the police had raided the place. So, all of them hid themselves in a dark room nearby and slowly escaped from there one by one. The question that was troubling the mind of every one was 'Who is at faul"—the workers or M, the husband or the wife? Every one thought. "not I at east."

In Broach District, the police were constantly hunting for the absconders who kept on wandering from village to village. Once, they could spot out the exact place and were successful in reaching there before the absconders could escape. The absconders had got some hint of the police-raid. When they talked to the old lady who had given them shelter about it, he quickly hid them under the huge heaps of grass. As soon as she saw the police-party coming to her place from a distance she began to abuse the absconders loudly. "These so called leaders of to-day think no end of themselves. They trouble the poor people as well as the policemen. Has Gandhi Bapa asked

(Continued on Page 8)

Bon Voyage!

The First Contingent of British troops to quit embarking on the "Georgic" last week at Ballard Pier. Free India's First Governor General Lord Louis Mountbatten flew down from New Delhi to bid them farewell.

Report on Europe ... 5

By Iqbal Singh

JOURNEY THROUGH A NIGHTMARE

Germany Today....!

The Twilight hour of the shattered country is oppressive with a sadness too vast to be encompassed in words...

At the frontier town of Aachen the German youth who stamped our passports wished us a "very happy journey" through Germany.

There was something very unconvincing about his cheerfulness and one felt that he was merely showing the conventiona politeness which he thought was due to the conquerors and those associated with them. An English gir in the carriage, a stenographer attached to the Control Commission for Germany, who was returning to Berlin after a holiday in France remarked: 'We are in the Reichs territory now and cigarettes are currency." She did not seem to be aware of any implication of callousness in her comment, but for me it was the first experience of that peculiar moral indifference which has become almost an automatic habit with the forces of occupation.

It served to bring home to one the conclusion that if there is one thing more demoralising than the humiliation of defeat, it is victory.

Later, of course, I was to discover that it is not cigarettes alone that are currency in Western Germany to-day. A far more precious medium of exchange is the food salvaged from the garbage bins outside the hostelries and establishments in allied use. To such abject extremity of want has been reduced what was once one of the most advanced nations of Europe—the nation of Goethe and Schiller, of Kant and Karl Marx. But let me not anticipate

THE "HAPPY JOURNEY"

The 'happy journey" from Aachen onwards became journey through an unbelievable nightmare. The train crawled through the shattered heart of the Ruhr, until yesterday the womb of Germany's imperial ambitions and now their cemetery. Cologne, Essen, Dusseldorf were like vision of a world caught in some cosmic cataclysm and then congealed in a permanent grimace of horror. During the closing years of the war one had heard day after day B.B.C. voices in suave tones of self-satisfaction announcing each morning fresh achievements of the Bomber Command, and now one could see some of the results. And what results. To say that the destruction was wantonly indiscriminate is to indulge in a verbal futility. In these ruins of more than Babylonian dimensions terms "discriminate" and "indiscriminate" have no palpable significance.

The scene repeats itself in all the cities of Germany–Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich, Dresden, this last a classic of rococo delicacy which was devastated by block-busters in the very ast days of war. Even the small market towns have not escaped damage. I remember with particular vividness the devastation in some of the towns of Westphalia on the way to Frankfurt which could hardly have had any military value. Was all this devastation necessary to ensure Allied victory? The judgement on this issue had best be left to History: we can do no more than record that centuries of human endeavour have been obliterated, or what is even more heart-rending, transmuted into terrifying mockery.

NEROESQUE PARALLEL

The Press Camp attached to the British Headquarters at Herford is in a small watering-place called Bad Salzuflen. The authorities look after the Press well: all that one can wish in the way of food and drink and comfort is provided; and there is nothing to indicate that the representatives of the Fourth Estate spend sleepless nights over the thought of rickety and hungry children in the ruins of German cities. There were, it is true some anxious remarks, but these were in reference to the proposed paper-cut in England which may mean unemployment for some in Fleet Street. For the most part talk centred on the Tattoo to be held at Dortmund and the one planned for Berlin in August. The two displays of British military pageantry are to cost something like a million pounds sterling. Nero is supposed to have only fiddled while Rome was burning. But what is one to think of these modern Neroes who can enjoy tattoos in the midst of so much misery?

From Bad Salzuflen I went by car to Frankfurt, the Headquarters for the American Zone and the proposed centre for the new Bi-Zonal administration. It is a journey of some two hundred miles through a landscape of poignant loveliness. The road unfurls vistas of exquisite undulations, with the convexities of earth golden under ripening corn or deep green in the shadow of beach and pine woods. Quiet and peaceful villages nestle in the valleys and one sees men and women and children harvesting in the fields with scythes and sickles, as in some of the early Russian films. In this picture of rural peace, life still seems to have a rhythm full of purpose and meaning. But as soon as one approaches towns of any size that rhythm disintegrates into a gibberish of tangled masonary and twisted metal and burnt-out shells of what were once human habitations.

SURREALIST MUSEUM

At Frankfurt the Americans have really set up a vast organisation. Like the Germans under Hitler, they are going in for the colossal in magnitude. On the surface it all looks very impressive and efficient. But it is difficult to find what it is intended to achieve, unless its purpose is to accentuate the housing shortage. For most of the intact buildings in the city—which incidentally include the I. G. Farben building and the Reichsbank have been taken over for official American use. To add to other amenities for the trans-Atlantic visitors they have even set up coco-cola plants in their zone. One can be certain that the American conception of democracy in Germany will not die of thirst, but perhaps it is ungrateful to be sarcastic in the face of a solicitude so providential.

Berlin carries one still deeper into the nightmare that is post-war Germany. It is not easy to destroy totally a city so immense in proportions; and though a great part of it has been gutted, enough still stands to remind one of its past metropolitan grandeur. In some ways the place has the appearance of a Surrealist museum: all the fantastic combinations of a landscape by Chirico or Dali are here realised in fact. The Tiergarten, once a fashionable park, is to-day cut up into allotment plots and in the so-called Victory Alley statues of heroes of German history stand neglected among cabbage patches and rows of broad beans. The Brandenburger Gate is still intact; and so is the monument commemorating the victory of 1870, with its garland of gilded gun-barrels captured in the Siege of Paris. However, over the latter now flies the French Tricolour, an intimation of the fickleness of fortune and a warning that the victors of to-day may be the vanquished of tomorrow

Nearly two and a half years after the end of hostilities Berlin, like most of the other big towns in the Western Zones of Germany, has the air of a city on the morning after a volcanic eruption. Little is being done in the way of reconstruction; and that little is mostly in the Soviet sector of the capital. Many of the streets are still littered with wreckage of staff cars, tanks and other impedimenta of war destroyed during the grim battle for the city. Approaching Berlin by train one sees the twisted frames of locomotives, goods wagons and even whole trains lying by the side of the railway tracks. A magnificent fortune awaits some far sighted merchant of scrap: for scrap is the one thing available in abundance in Germany to-day.

TWILIGHT WITH GHOSTS

The twilight hour in this shattered capital is oppressive with a sadness too vast to be encompassed in any words. It is not redeemed by the variety of entertainment which Berlin even in its ruin still offers the devotees of pleasure—cinemas, cabarets, a circus with live elephants, theatres one of which is just now playing the Agamemnon of Aeschylus. As one walks past the cafes where the black-marketeers sit sipping their drinks, one has the impression that the twilight is full of ghosts. For buried under these monumental ruins are not only the lunatic dreams of Hitler's Empire which was to last a thousand years, but all the values which men of good will have preached

(Continued on Page 19)

Throne Of The Gods

Gods and mountains are the ruling spirits of the people of the Himalayas. The mountains that climb away to the skyline and into the mists of the sky dictate the whole course of their lives. It is on these same mountains that they battle day by day, year by year to win an existence from the meagre soil; it is against the forces of wind and snow and ice that they battle daily for life itself.

In these giant hills they believe the gods and the demons live. They believe that it is inviting death to disturb them In this, of course, they differ little from the inhabitants of the Alps or the Andes. Mountain folk all over the world are the same hardy stock. Their lives are bounded by hard work and hard living. And they all have a common faith in the mountain gods and the same dread of the mountain demons.

The Throne of the Gods, the Himalayas, is also the land of temples, of pilgrims, of passes and caravan routes. The Buddhist pilgrims cover hundreds of miles over the wild passes in their efforts to come nearer to their god by the way of self-chastisement, prayer and meditation.

The peasant of the Himalayas is a strange mixture of the matter-of-fact and religious fanaticism. The terrible cold of winter, the too frequent approach to semi-starvation, the roar of great avalanches that threaten immediate death—all of these leave the natives unchanged. Nothing seems to startle them out of their way of life, a hard, monotonous unromantic existence.

By VICTOR STOLL

The peasant of the Himalayas is a strange mixture of the matter-of-fact and religious fanaticism, whose life is ruled by the mountain gods and the necessity to win a hard existence from the meagre soil. The exclusive pictures taken by the Swiss Himalaya Expedition, 1947, illustrate the life of these inhabitants of the roof of the world.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS. This Himalayan shepherd has found a cave at 10,000 feet and here he lives with his family and a few fans. The household belongings lie around in scattered confusion; there is an ancient iron but a modern, or fairly modern, sowing machine. The umbrella over the boy's shoulder belongs to the protographer.

More Photos On Page 24

World Food Shortage

HOW MUCH LONGER?

BY D. A. FITZGERALD

SECRETARY-GENERAL, INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL

Unlike the situation after World War I when food became abundant, the world today is plagued by acute food shortage in various areas despite record output by some of the major producers. In this article, Dr. FitzGrald clarifies the complex factors that are delaying the desperately needed comeback of world food production and explains the basic policies by which the IEFC is working to speed the day of its own dissolution.

Two years have passed since the shooting stopped in the European theaters of the second World War; 21 months since the guns were silenced in the Far East. Yet hundreds of millions of people are still hungry. Not only the vanquished but many of the victors and the neutrals in the war are dangerously close to toppling over the margin into the pit of continuing, energy-sapping malnutrition. Britain, for example, is on a more restricted diet than ever in wartime; so, among the neutrals, is Switzerland. In contrast the people in the major food-exporting countries which escaped war's destruction have been producing food at the highest rates in history and eating more heavily than ever before.

This is true the United States and Canada, and of Argentina, the greatest granaries of the Western Hemisphere. It is true also of Brazil and Mexico, now able to consume more than ever because of war-born ability to purchase more imported foods. It is true—to a lesser degree than of the Western Hemisphere countries—of the great exporters of the Antipodes, New Zealand and Australia.

Why has world food shortage persisted so long into the post-war period? How long will shortage continue? Everyone is asking these questions. The second can be answered finally only by time, since weather will play a large part in getting production, and more production is the only definitive answer to shortage. Nevertheless, men try to answer it anyway because the solution to this puzzle is also the answer to the $64 question of these times-How soon can world economic revival gather real headway?

Food—and the Two Wars

Returning to the first question—Why does world food shortage persist?—the first step towards clarifying the problem is to dispel the unfortunately widespread notion that the world food situation now is, or should be, like that following the first World War. It obviously is not. Two years after the end of that war there were world surpluses in a number of food-stuffs and world prices had started down the slant which led to the economic crash of the 1930's. Now world prices are still holding high. What makes this difference?

The answer can be found in the Far East. That area was relatively untouched by the first World War In 1914-18 it kept on producing basic food-stuffs such as sugar, rice and vegetable oils. Stocks piled up and, when peace came, these stock went out on the world markets and soon supply was greater than effective demand.

This time the situation was utterly different. The Japanese occupation and the assaults of the liberating armies destroyed vital food facilities such as sugar mills as well as the inter-island small craft which gather copra. Wartime developments cut supplies of such important food-producing materials as fertilizers and also wiped out stocks of consumer goods and these destroyed the workman's incentive to put in a full day's work.

As a result not only was the Far East unable to send out surpluses after the war but it actually was a deficit area and had to seek imports from the Americas and the Antipodes.

The grain stocks of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia are not sufficient to meet the grain needs of the world, in part because the exports rice supply of Siam and Burma, French Indo-China, Formosa and Korea falls far short of the import rice demand of the other Far Eastern countries. It fails by about six million tons to meet the rock-bottom subsistence needs of rice-importing peoples. Their only recourse is to draw on cereals from the Western Hemisphere and Australia. Unfortunately, the latter has suffered from three crippling droughts in succession and can export only limited amounts, all of which are already committed. Most of the demand for cereals thus falls upon the Western Hemisphere.

The three great exporters of the Americas, fortunately, have had a succession of better-than-average crops. Were it not so, the world would indeed be hungry this spring. As it is, extraordinary efforts by the United States and Canada—in the face of box-car shortage and, unfortunately for inland transportation, the worst winter weather in generations—have moved out large exports of grain and brought stocks in these countries down to a low point.

The Argentine Can Help

In the weeks immediately ahead the European and Far Eastern importing nations which are in trouble because of the unforeseen bitterness of the winter must place heavy reliance on the Argentine. This major exporter of the Southern Hemisphere—not a member of the IEFC—has a good crop of corn and wheat this year. But the grain has been slow in coming up to the ports, because inland transportation is a problem in the Argentine as well as in all the other countries of the world. Shipments through mid-April were running behind the schedules that everyone had hoped for—and several nations had depended on.

Now is the time of greatest opportunity for the Argentine to contribute to world stability and recovery as well as avert misery and suffering. Its grain alone is available to tide a half dozen major Northern Hemisphere importing countries over the worst period of an extremely bad year. Now if ever is the time for hemisphere to speak unto hemisphere the most practical of goodwill messages—the sending of life-giving cargoes of grain

In April through a cable message on behalf of the International Emergency Food Council I placed before President Peron an appeal for action by his Government to raise the rate of shipments, making them if possible, reach 1,000,000 tons a month in May, June and July. We are counting on the generosity and international co-operation of the people and the Government of the Argentine to overcome the undoubtedly substantial difficulties in the way of more rapid movement of breadstuffs during this critical period.

Only Half Enough Fats and Oils

The demand for cereals is made more insistent by the fact that world supplies of edible as well as industrial fats and oils are only about half as large as needed to meet the minimum demands of importing nations. The world wants a minimum of six million tons of fats and oils in this calendar year. About three million tons are in sight. Assuming that the entire shortage of three million tons of fats and oils is in the edibles this means a calory shortage equivalent to over six million tons of grain, for a pound of fats gives more than twice as many calories as a pound of cereals.

In considerable degree this shortage of facts and oils turns on the post-war reduction in output in the Far East and Africa. North America has stepped up its output. The Argentine output is about normal. But Europe is way down on edible fats—as well as on meats—because its flocks and herds were cut so deeply by the war. And a major part of the feed grains that are locally grown and all those imported must be used for human food.

When Europe turns to the tropical vegetable oil areas for replacement of the animal fats destroyed by the Moloch of war, it finds that production is down everywhere but in the Philippines. In the East Indies and elsewhere the small craft that ply among the islands to collect the copra are gone. Even if the craft were there, the Indonesians would have small incentive to gather copra because there is little for them to by with the money or credits they might earn. Revival of tropical oil production generally waits upon the same things which have brought it back in the Philippines with U.S. assistance—trucks and boats for transporting the raw materials and trade goods for the workers to buy with their earnings.

As for the world sugar shortage, here is where contrast with the aftermath of World War I is most marked of all. In 1919-20 sugar came out from Java and the Philippines onto the world market. This time none has moved from either place—and the word's two leading export areas, after Cuba, thus have been out of the export market. As a matter of fact, they have even been in the import market.

Nature's Grim Joke

Everyone had hoped that grain could be released for animal feeding in considerable quantities this year. But nature—with some help from man—has played a grim joke on the hopeful. Some vagary of the global distribution of poar air masses this past winter shoved the frigid belt of the Arctic Zone down 10 or 15 degree of latitude from its normal range and gave the British Isles and Continental Europe their worst winter weather of half a century or longer. The result was winterkill of fall-sown grains to a degree not even yet known in detail, so late have the thaws come. And, as always, following the break-up of heavy river ice coatings and the melting of deep snows, floods have hampered farming operations and killed off livestock that could ill be spared from the already decimated herds and flocks of Europe.

Man's contribution to the halting of the desperately needed comeback in

This is as much as can be said just now to answer our second question—How long will world food shortages continue? It is certain that 1948 will see continuing stringency in some of the basic food lines. Will the exporting and importing nations continue to take co-operative action to ameliorate the worst effects of the shortages? That cannot certainly be said as yet. When the International Emergency Food Council was established in July, 1946, it was confidently believed, as well as hoped, that after the 1947 harvests the shortage era would be oved. Therefore the life of the Council was to terminate December 31, 1947.

At the third meeting of the Council in late January a committee was named to formulate a report for presentation to the fourth meeting giving the results of an investigation into what commondities, if any, would continue after December 31, 1947 in such short world supply as to necessitate continued allocation recommendation. This report is now coming up before the Council for discussion

It may be that the nations will conclude that they should retain the machinery of the IEFC for a further brief period. The indications now are that they will need some such mechanism if they wish to keep the distribution if short supplies on a basis of relative need and general equity. Certainly, without some forum for discussion and agreement and some obligation to carry out agreements, the distribution of foods will follow a quite different pattern from the one held to in the first post-war years. The nations with greater purchasing power will get the lion's share of important foods. For example, the United States would be able to obtain an even larger share of the world's supply of fats and oils than it gets now, and that would give other nations a smalled share, for the supply will not be large enough to go around.

Toward A Freer World Trade

True, the people in many nations are growing restive under the long con tinuance of controls over the basic foods and fertilizers. Fundamentaly, this is a healthy sign. It means that the nations want freer world trade; that they do not wish to repeat the dismal record of the 1930's when world trade, chained within all sorts of barriers to free movement of goods, shrank to a very small compass. and the movements for self-sufficiency and Lebensraum marked a trend towards armed conflict. The tendencies one can observe within the work of the IEFC seem to me to mean that the nations deeply and sincerely want to make a success of the movement for wider world trade, which will doubtless find more permanent expression in the recommendations of the International Conference on Trade and Employment currently sitting at Geneva.

Such divisive influences as have arisen within the commodity committees of the Council have flowed primarily from a desire of the nations to trade on the principle of relative advantage—to seek the markets which promise them the greatest return when they have goods for export; to puschase in the markets which give them the most for what they have to trade when they are looking for imports. It is understandable that importing nations dislike to accept allocation recommendations that cause them to buy from expor. ting countries which are holding their prices above the general level. It is equally understandable that exporting countries dislike to accept allocations to send food of materials to countries with which they do not normally trade, while these countries may draw part of their supply from new sources. Nevertheless nations must accept such disturbances of routine and such out-of-pocket costs or threats to established business connections if there is to be fair sharing of the world's supplies in this time of shortage.

It is generally encourgaging to me that the nation so far have proved willing in the overwhelming majority of cases to support the principles of equitable distribution, though often-times at cost and sacrifice to themselves. More than 90 per cent of the recommendations made by the commodity committees of the IEFC on the distribution of scarce foods and fertilizers have been concurred in by member nations. The exporting countries are maintaining tight export licensing systems to see to it that the goods move in accordance with the recommendations which they have accepted. The importing countries are controlling imports so that their governments or their private traders cannot bring in more than the amounts recommended for them in the IEFC schedules. Within each member nation ther exist government regulations designed to bring to a maximum the amounts of the scarce foods moving from the farms into commercial channels; to avoid waste or less essential uses (use of wheat in alcoholic beverage making is universally prohibited and the use of other grains severely restricted, for example); and to expedite the movement of foods and food production materials and share them effectively and fairly among all in the population of each country.

No one likes to live in a world bound and hedged about and groaning under the individual eats and does business. The basic policies of the IEFC are directed toward easing the world food shortage in the shortest possible time and working the Council itself out of a job. Continuous cooperation of all nations so that there may be intelligent management of the world food supply will not retard, but rather speed, the day of emergence from shortages into the new era of abundance and international trade which is the best assurance on the all-important economic front for attainment of the United Nations ideal of peace and opportunity to pursue man's highest ethical and cultural development.

MacTavish was very shy. When he went to his first dinner party he made frantic efforts to start a conversation with the woman at his elbow, but it wasn't until ten minutes had passed that he managed to utter the opening words: "Does your brother like cheese?"

She turned with a smile and replied: "I haven't a brother."

Dead silence for another spell.

Then he said: "If you had a brother, do you think he'd—he'd like cheese?"

*

"I don't believe you know the meaning of the word 'courtship'," said the designing young woman.

"Don't I?" replied the wary young man. "Courtship means running after a woman till she catches you!"

*

"I think we are in for a really warm spell....Everybody seems to have stopped calling the coalman 'Sir'."

THE TASK AHEAD

By Aziz Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee

AUGUST fifteenth marks a change in the status of India. From a dependency of Great Britain, India becomes a Dominion under the Statute of Westminster which means virtually an independent country. The transfer of Power will have been completed and the responsibility for the safety and the well-being of the people will have passed to the first national Government of India.

Most of the members of this Government have been the foremost fighters in the cause of Indian freedom and as such their chief activities hitherto were of an agitational character directed to creating a national consciousness and a national urge. Today they are called to usher in a new era of constructive effort. The destiny of over 30 crores of people has been placed into their trusted hands. Theirs is not only the task to tackle the immediate problems of the day. Theirs is also the task to weld the people into a strong nation and finally to launch the country along a path which will lead to its becoming one of the powerful democracies of the world.

New Duty

With this radical change in character, powers and functions of our Government, a new kind of duty and responsibility is also imposed on those parties who are outside the Government The well-being and security of the people in a true democracy is as much the trust of the Government as of the opposition. The opposition forces now no longer deal with a permanent bureaucratic administration against whom in the past they could indulge in extreme and at times irresponsible attacks.

That stage is now gone. A majority of those in the seat of Government today, as already observed, are leaders well-known for their patriotic services and national outlook. As people's elected representatives these statesmen are entitled to fullest co-operation from all sides and, therefore to criticise them loosely or to insinuate against their motives with an eye for some party or personal gain or, as is sometimes the case, out of retaliation, is not in keeping with the best traditions of democracy.

Nay, such an attitude of loose and wanton criticism is exactly what must be avoided if this country is to be spared the pitfalls and shortcomings of democracy in the years to come. Criticism is no doubt the essence of democracy, but criticism must be constructive, factual and unselfish and this aspect of democracy needs to be particularly stressed in a country where people are new to democratic institutions whose understanding of political and economic problems is admittedly low and who therefore easily lend themselves to exploitation by power politicians

Co-operation And Confidence

For a good and stable Government, therefore, it is essential that the party in power as also those in opposition must work in closest co-operation and confidence and I submit, on important and basic matters, national interests must be willingly placed above those of the party. It is the duty of our statesmen in the early years of our freedom to see that the country is put in an unassailably safe position both against foreign danger and internally against forces of disruption and chaos. Against danger of foreign aggression we need a system of adequate defences, in the domestic field we need smooth and orderly progress rather than raging and endless controversies calculated to reduce the country to a state of chaos

Our unlimited man power, natural resources as also whatever industrial potential we possess, bid fair, given proper conditions, for this country to become one of the strongest world powers. To take the fullest advantage of these factors, we must attain a considerable degree of unanimity on certain fundamental policies which should be held by all interests as inviolable and sacred and beyond the pale of party politics. No state has achieved greatness without observing certain transcendental national policies which have been held as inviolable, and departures have been permitted only at times of emergency with the concurrence of all interests.

Guiding Principles

In our own case also, guiding principles of an inviolable character are necessary to be laid down on all vital questions in order to prevent a weakening of the fabric of our new state. Thus take the communal question. It is obvious that India needs to be a strong national state—a state like say England or U.S.A. where communal groupings are politically unknown and unrecognised. The question of communities is, at any time, one bristling with danger and, therefore, in the best interests of a state official recognition must be withheld from all communal or so called national groupings. In this country now for three generations or so our rulers had divided us politically into watertight compartments and even when our destiny is in our own hands, we are not strong enough to "liquidate" communal interests.

If, therefore, communities are allowed separate political organisations of their own, they should be permitted territorial loyalties or links with any foreign power or foreign political organization.

They must also understand that party alignments on communal basis for political purposes are obviously against national interests, if not at times subversive in character, and that they are being allowed more on sufferance than by way of right.

Take for instance the equally vital question of raising the standard of life of the masses. This is a matter of great urgency and of all the factors which can contribute to it, rapid industrialisation is admittedly the most practical and potent. Industries in India, by far and large, are privately owned and even the worst opponents of private enterprise have admitted that the industrialisation at a rapid speed, which is the "sine qua non" not only of our safety against foreign danger but also of raising the standard of life of the masses, can only be possible largely through private enterprise. It is, therefore, essential in the national interests that socialistic preaching in this country should be confined by common consent to certain aspects of their ideology.

No Class Warfare

While they may propagate progressive policies for controlling and blunting the edges of capitalism, they should eschew class warfare or nationalisation of private assets. These doctrines inevitably strike at the root of national prosperity and safety and must be shelved until such time as the country is fully industrialised and there is no dearth of key industries specially those connected with the defence of the country.

Such instances can be multiplied where agreed policies on vital problems can help the progress of the country and reduce the scope for controversy to matters of detail. Problems relating to the defence of the country and its currency and foreign exchange readily fall within this category. There are several others. If our great statesmen of the day in power and those outside can lay down abiding policies on some of the great and vital issues—and I am fully aware in the present state of the mind of political parties who are inclined to approach issues from diametrically opposite angles the task is fraught with difficulties—they will help to bring about the much-needed unity of purpose and restore confidence among all sections of the people which is so necessary for the progress of the nation in all direction.

TWIXT LOVE AND WAR

(Continued from Page 2)

developed into something else. Kamal frequently the village and Zahida waited for him. When they were together they forgot the world, they forgot the war. They talked of homes and gardens and music and stars. In this valley of death they talked of life—life as it was before this catastrophe, and life as it would be after its end. Yes Ajmal Sahib in this valley of death they lived and loved and loved and lived. Had it not been for Zahida's father, they would have married. But now the events have taken another turn. The refugees are leaving the village very soon so is Zahida. She has sent me to deliver this message to Kamal. Believe me Sir, I am not a Spy, no agent of the Japanese".

I believed every word of his story.

"Don't worry Niaz", I said, "Kamal would be back soon. He is on Patrol duty"

"But I have got to get back. They must be waiting for me. Or who knows they ——"

Zeep. Zeep. Zeep. The field telephone set called me, I pickd up the receiver.

"Hullo. Yes Captain Ajmal speaking What? Patrol Party is back. Jemadar Kamal. Yes. What? What did you say Belfield. What — —".

I had no courage to tell Niaz that Jemadar Kamal was back, but dead not alive.

That night at about 11-45 the voice we were searching for was heard telling us something on the air. "PNB—1450—Lahore and Karachi. Move, move west. No fountain pens, no cigarettes. Move." We knew that the supplies were not coming and we packed.

The first rays of the rising sun saw us moving.

(6)

At night fall we reached the village where refugees were staying. But there was nobody to be seen. A few frozen corpses were lying near one of the burnt huts. Two youngmen and one young woman. The woman I at once recognised was Zahida. She was lying there with a bayonet wound in her chest. Her bugle eyes were wide open as if she was still waiting for somebody.

We buried the corpses and picked up an old man who was wounded. Niaz knew nothing about Zahida's tragic death for I had passed orders that he should not be told anything.

When the old man whom we had picked up recovered, he told me how on receiving information from a treacherous old woman, the Japanese soldiers surrounded the village and asked for Zahida who knew something about one Jemadar Kamal who belonged to a certain unit stationed nearby. Zahida refused to oblige. One Japanese officer cajoled and coaxed and then threatened her. She was obstinate. She couldt not deny her affection for Kamal, but refused point blank to give any further information. The officer was enraged slapped her and kicked her and shot dead two young men who were courageous enough to defend her. But she would not budge an inch from her adamantine position. The result was that she was bayoneted by one of his followers and all the refugees was taken into custody and led somewhere like a herd of cattle

Zanida's love for Kamal saved the lives of his comrades. They are dead but their memory still lives with us —Zahida and Kamal, whom we buried in the snowy wastes of the no man's land.

WHERE INDIA LEADS THE WORLD

Ambassador & Governor

Free India is unique in one respect. It alone among all the great free nations, has a woman as a first grade ambassador, and a woman governor. It is to be hoped that this wholesome example of giving the woman her due will be followed by the rest of the civilized peoples.

'Typical' American Family Lives On Modest Income

Currently popular in the United States is the Hardy Family motion picture series.

For a dozen years or so audiences have watched these consecutive screen production interestingly, humorously portray the homely episodes of family living. Centering on the caprices of a growing, teen-age boy (played by Mickey Rooney and his relationship with his sister, his gentle, sympathetic mother, and his wise, advising father, the film stories are based on daily happenings which might occur in any family living simply and comfortably in a United States city.

The popularity of these pictures lies in their portrayal of the idea Americans cherish of the proper and typical way of life in the United States. The "typical family" might be conceived as having two healthy, well-adjusted children who dress in seasonable, sturdy clothes; a well-groomed wife and mother who combines outside activities with home planning, and a steadily-employed father and husband who supports the family. The family's living may be enhanced by a garden, and such non-essential conveniences as an automobile, a radio and other electrical conveniences. Appreciated far beyond its cost is the family telephone which permits social and business contact locally and puts family members within a moment's reach of relatives living in far corners of the country.

Average Income

The picture of the average American family" is widely held as "ideal" for the United States. Details vary, of course. Each of the 37,900,000 families of the country probably has its own ideas of just what details contribute a desired "standard of living." Defined by a United States economist, Modecai Ezekiel, the American standard of living includes: . . .decent shelter, decent clothing, and adequate food for growth and health". . .along with "the comforts of civilization which many Americans have come to regard as necessities. Those include running water and modern plumbing, adequate heat, the telephone and electric light, newspapers, magazines and books, a minimum of health care from doctors and dentists, an automobile and some opportunity for travel, recreation, amusement, and higher education."

For the average city family of four persons, an annual income of 2,500 dollars is probably the minimum on which such a standard of living can be attained at 1929 price levels which when adjusted to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index would correspond to a money income in 1944 of 2,561 dollars and in 1946,2. 843 dollars.)

The items described would be found common to the great majority of homes throughout the nation. Documenting this is a study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, 'Expenditures and Savings of City Families in 1944," which reflects the living patterns of average American city families by telling how they actually spend their incomes.

How One Family Manages

A popular woman's magazine in the United States, after observing and photographing American families in their own homes, tells the story of a different one each month. In a recent issue, the subject was the Reeves family of Peoria, Illinois, a small-sized city located in central United States. The Reeves were described as characteristic of the nation's modestly-living, middle-income groups, and as typifying in size and income, the country's average family.

Max and Marjorie Reeves are portrayed as an industrious couple living with their two children in a newly-painted, white clapboard seven-room (counting the two Max created out of an unused attic) house in Peoria. Their net income is given as 2,830 dollars, which through careful planning and creative genius they stretch to resemble nearly twice that amount.

Max took an old 17-dollar washing machine, for instance, worked it over and now it gives good service. He paid 95 dollars several years ago for a used car, tinkered with the engine, fitted it with new seat covers, and now, while hardly fit for a nation-wide tour, it conveys the family about town, for shopping, visiting, to church and to work. Not only would such equipment, new, be hard to get, but would cost many times as much. Max and Marjorie plant and cultivate their own garden and strawberry patch and have enclosed it with a little white fence. Both the yard with its orderly rows of colorful tulips and the house with its curtained windows are kept constantly immaculate. Both Max and Marjorie turn their attention to whatever has to be done, in the house and outside.

The Reeves are buying their house and make monthly payments on a mortgage. The house inside is furnished in simple, good taste and shows evidence of the personal care and craftsmanship of its owners. Venetian blinds and drapes hang at the windows. In the kitchen there is a late model gas stove, and electric refrigerator, built-in cupboards and inlaid linoleum on the floor. The bedrooms are brightened by crisp white curtains, bedspreads and decorative scatter rugs. In the basement Max has his workbench where he has built or renovated much of the furniture found in the house. There, too, is his radio equipment and a darkroom where he develops snapshots and finishes home-made movies. Another room in the basement acts as Marjorie's work room.

Husband Studied At Night

Max, who is 29, works as a economist in an establishment located not far from their home. He has a college degree in chemistry, and likes his job, where he experiments with and handles chemical formulas eight hours a day, five days a week. He has just completed a correspondence course in radio communications and aspires someday to being a radio technician. In the evenings after work, he paints, repairs or studies unless it is a night for church service or choir practice.

For the Reeves are religious people, and their religion is the pivotal point of their activities. Max, the son of a minister, is a deacon in the church, and also sings in the choir. Their church is a constant family influence and their religion is practiced throughout the week.

Marjorie's parents died when she was young and she is determined that her children shall never know the insecurities that she feels marred her own childhood. She didn't attend college but finished public high school with honors. She likes to have things "nice" and enjoys the creative aspects of domesticity —sewing, cooking, preserving, decorating and renovating. She's not so fond of washing and ironing but, like most housewives in this income group, does it all herself.

Many people in the United States think of the 'average American family' as one of four members —two healthy, well-clothed well-adjusted children; a wife and mother who combines outside activities with home-planning, and a steadily-employed father and husband. They live in a modernly-equipped home with a garden and enjoy the use of an automobile, telephone, radio and miscellaneous electrical conveniences.

The spending patterns of a typical family given in this article illustrate the needs, customs and habits of millions of hardworking, simple-living Americans found in the broad middle strata of U. S. citizenry.

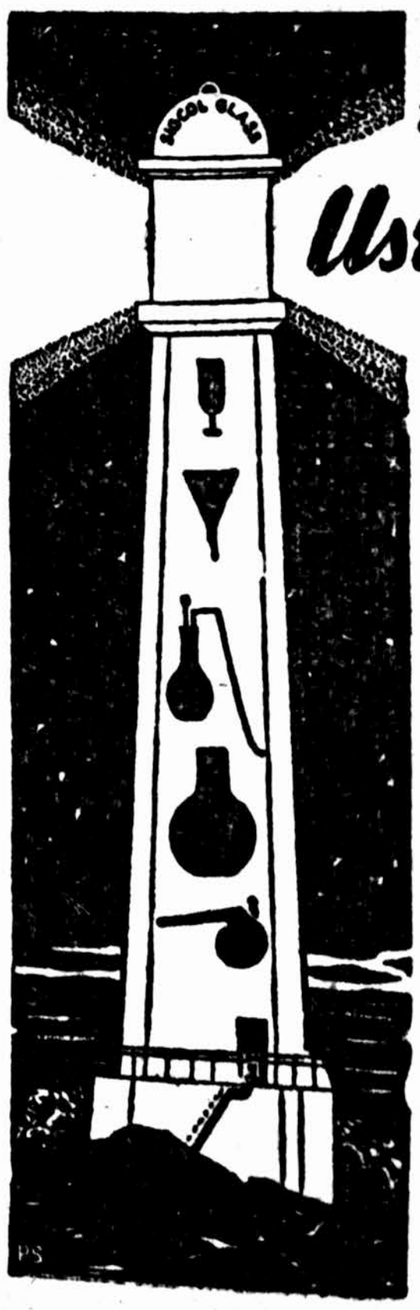
Children Center Of Home

The children are the heart of the household. Bonnie, who is four and one-half, has dainty dresses for 'best" and sturdy overalls and sunsuits for play. She is affectionate, full of fun and plays out of doors with neighbor children from morning to night. Next year she will start to school. Bonnie sings sweetly and her mother's ambitions for her include music training. Danny, the baby, is 18 months old. He is healthy, and well-trained and the whole family worships him. Neither child has developed tears or inhibitions. Both have many toys—tricycles, wagons and dolls, and the records of their births and growth are kept in scrapbooks which their mother and father work on late into the evenings.

The Reeves, like many young Americans, live pretty much from payday to payday. Except for a small bank loan which is paying for Max's radio training, they are free from debt. So far they have been able to accumulate savings only through insurance policies and through pension money deducted automatically from Max' salary.

The Reeves' personal budget re-

(Continued on Page 18)



For better results ..
For better economy
Use "SIGCOL" GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO.. LTD.

6, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Heirs To Freedom Newly won

Primary Schools' contingent to Bombay's Freedom procession. It is for the makers of new India to ensure that the happiness now glowing on their cherubic faces remains undimmed.

SOME INCIDENTS OF 1942

(Continued From Page 3)

them to behave as they do If they are brave, they should face the sarkar ma-bap openly." She kept on doing her work till the police came very near her. 'Ay Dokra we want to search you house. Is it Hari What do you want some buttermilk" 'Don't try to fool us. Can't you see we are the Policemen—" said the policemen angrily. Oh Police Dada excuse me—my eye sight has become weak So I could not recognise you What did you say? You want to search my house. You can certainly do so if you want to but what is there to search in my house? These a few broken vessels, some grain and firewood are my only possessions. Even then have no objection if you insist on *wasting your precious time.*" After some consultation, the policemen decided to go further, as the confident way in which the old lady asked them to search her house without getting nervous removed all her doubts They went away by the front door and the absconders by the back door. When a message of thanks was sent to her she replied. "Aren't you my children? Was it not my duty to help you May God always protect you"

Behind The Prison-Bars

Some of the political prisoners in one of the Bombay jails got enraged when the Superintendent refused to redress their grievances in spite of their repeated requests. So, one day they managed to call the Superintendent in their barrack on the pretext that they wanted him to see things for himself. The Superintendent went in the barrack along with the Jailor and a few other officers. One or two prisoners remained with him. The rest came out and bolted the door from outside. Poor Warder could not do anything as he was all alone The Superintendent and others were unlocked only when they gave an assurance that the demands of the prisoners would be granted at the earliest opportunity

Eating Away The Hat

The monotony of Jail had made life so tedious that after some time release of detenues had become the most widely discussed and interesting topic. One, P, a detenue from Bombay, said to G. "I do not know when my turn is coming. Anyhow, the fact that you are with me is a great consolation to me.' 'But I am going to be released before you' said G. That can't be' said P. 'Allright, I bet I shall be released before you. What if that happens"? "I shall eat away my hat if that happens" said P G was released after a fortnight or so after this incident. P was busy making preparations for giving a send off to G and his other colleagues who were released. G however, had not forgotten the bet. He kept P's hat and knife in a dish and insisted that P should actually perform the ceremony of eating away his hat. When P saw that there was no other alternative, he very reluctantly said. 'I accept the prasad offered to me. You my take for granted that I have eaten away my hat"

What About The Count

Some lady prisoners in Yerevada Jail were on a hunger-strike as a protest against the unwarranted locking up of detenues. All the prisoners were resisting the locking-up. Every prisoner had to be bodily lifted up and put in the barrack. The locking up began at 7 in the evening and lasted till 12-30 or 1 at night. This continued for about four or five days.

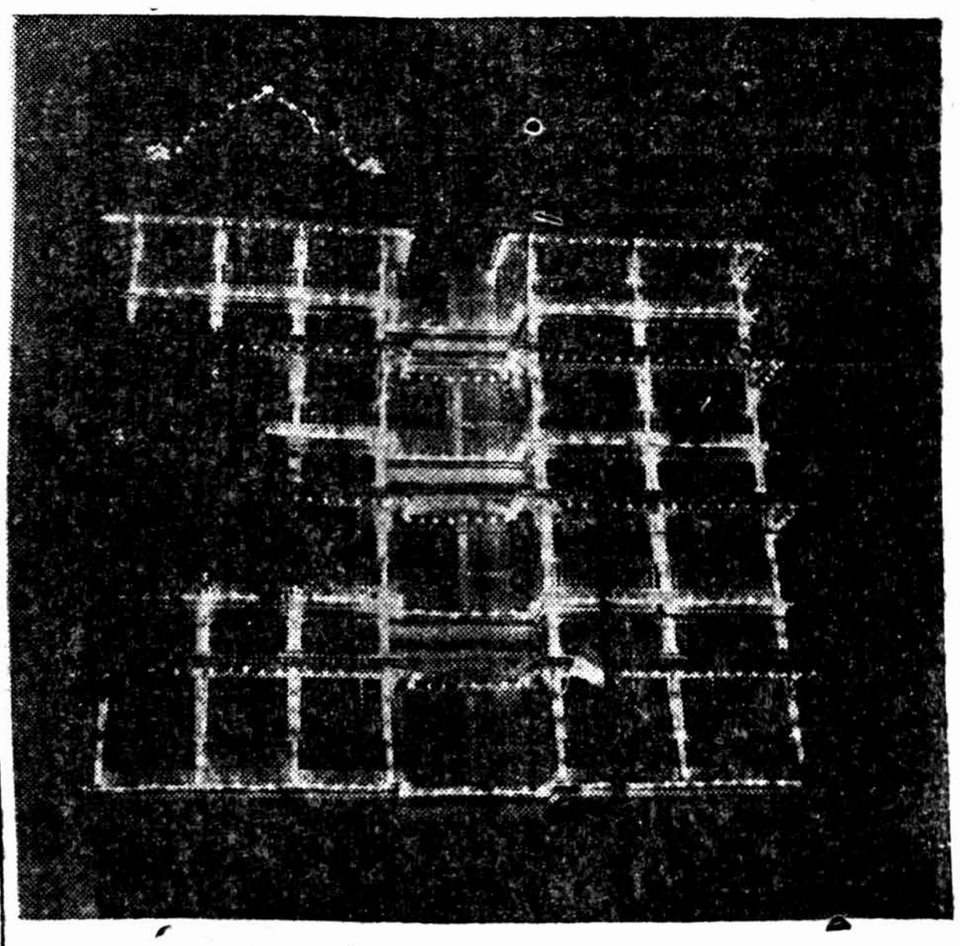
On the third day all were locked up by about 12-30 at night. The Matron then took the count and to her utter surprise. found that one was missing. She went to all the barracks, again took the round and the count but it was all in vain. so, she began to fret and frown. The Assistant Matrons were scolded. All of them took rounds by turn but the missing prisoner was not traced. The other prisoners added fuel to fire by asking. *"Pan he ahe kaya, kaya zale, kase zale"* (After all, what is this confusion about? None however, had the heart to reply. When even the Jailor and the Assistant Superintendent could not do anything in the matter, a batch of policemen with torchlights was called to search U the missing prisoner. They looked into every nook and corner of the jail-compound. Not a tree was left unsearched not a latrine undetected, not one bedding unsearched. But when even the torchlights could not throw any light on the incident the jail-officials decided to ring the alarm-bell. They, however, thought it advisable to take one final round before ringing the alarm-bell

U and her colleagues thought that the joke should not be carried any further. So, one of them came near U opened the door of... and U quietly slipped from the *meat-shelf* (in which she had hidden) to a bed covered with mosquito-net. The bed was last in the row. U pretended to be fast asleep. All the officers were cock-sure that U had escaped. The Matron did not even look properly and was on the point of returning when the Jailor saw U and shouted amidst loud cheers "Here she is! Here is U. Is this the way you take rounds Matron? The Matron could not believe her eyes Was she really U? She got dumb founded. "What about your count Matron"? asked the jailor. "Now it is a right Sir" said she in a low voice and quickly walked out from there amongst cries of 'Quit Jail' and 'Quit India.

Thus, the people turned British terror into farce in 1942 and made it impossible for the Government to function. But for this grand resistance of the masses. We perhaps. would not have gained Independence.

Let us, therefore. salute the common man. the real hero of 1942 at the dawn of our Freedom and make a firm resolve that we shall not rest till a real Socialist State or Ramrajya of Bapus conception is evolved.

Welcome Freedom



Gaily lit for the advent of freedom.

An exasperated Hollywood producer was describing his holiday in Palm Springs.

'Did I have trouble with my wife!" he complained. "She's the type of person who's never satisfied. She had to go to a hotel that charges a hundred dollars a day. The next afternoon she had to go out horseback riding. So what does she do but fall off the horse and get knocked unconscious. I called a doctor, and he said she'd be unconscious for ten weeks."

'Unconscious or ten weeks?" exclaimed his listener 'What on earth did you do?"

"I moved to a cheaper hotel."

Dutch Cabinet Split Over Indonesia?

No Decision On 'Police Action': Attlee's Message To Republican Premier

THE HAGUE, August 23 (Reuter): A Dutch Cabinet decision to-day to cancel its statement on Indonesia, planned for next Tuesday, was taken by authoritative sources here to mean that the Cabinet would postpone any decision on future action in Indonesia pending a United Nations Security Council ruling.

Earlier Dutch newspapers said that the Dutch Cabinet was split on the question of a resumption of "police action" in Indonesia.

The Security Council debate on the Dutch-Indonesian dispute, at Lake Success, New York, will be resumed on Monday.

Dr. A. K. Gani, Vice-Premier of the Indonesian Republic, declared to-day that Indonesian resistance in Dutch occupied areas was stronger now than during the Dutch "advance", a despatch from Batavia reported.

BRITISH GOVT. SUPPORT TO PEACE EFFORTS

THE HAGUE, August 23 (Reuter): Mr. Clement Attlee, the British Premier, declared in a message to Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, the Indonesian Republican Premier, that "His Majesty's Government will continue to support attempts to restore peace in Indonesia", it was reported here today.

Mr. Attlee was replying to a telegram sent by the Republican Premier last week requesting the British Government to instruct its Security Council representative to vote for every proposal that would make for a speedy and just end to difficulties in Indonesia."

INDIA SENDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO INDONESIA

CALCUTTA, August 23 (API).—A plane carrying medical supplies from the Indian Red Cross for the relief of the sick and the injured in Indonesia left today from Calcutta. Another plane will take off tomorrow. About 7,000 lbs. of supplies, including surgical dressings, sulphur drugs, sera and vaccine are being sent in response to an appeal received from the Indonesian Red Cross.

The mission is in the charge of Dr. P. L. Nurulla from the Delhi Headquarters, who is accompanied by Major S. K. Roy and Dr. B. C Sen, whose services have been offered by the Indian Medical Association, Calcutta.

Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, Secretary-General of the Indian Red Cross Society, who had come to Calcutta to organise the despatch, saw the plane off today.

Gandhiji's Advice To Nationalist Muslims

No Harm In Joining League As Oppositionists

CALCUTTA, August 23. (A.P.I.): In the course of his post-prayer speech, Mahatma Gandhi said that there was no question of neglect of Nationalist Muslims. Nationalism of a man was its own merit. It demanded no recognition.

Gandhiji said he would even advise the Nationalist Muslims to join the League and oppose it from within whenever they found it to be reactionary.

The following is the authorised version of Mahatma Gandhi's post-prayer speech:

"Gandhiji first referred to the cry of Alla-ho-Akbar to which some Hindus had objected. He held that it was probably a cry greater than which the world had not produced. It was a soul-stirring religious cry which meant God only was great. There was nobility in the meaning. Did it become objectionable because it was Arabic?

QUESTIONABLE ASSOCIATION

Gandhiji admitted that it had in India a questionable association. It often terrified Hindus because sometimes Muslims in anger came out of the mosques with that cry on the lips to belabour Hindus. He confessed that the original had no such association so far as he knew. The cry had no such association in other parts of the world. If therefore there was to be lasting friendship between the two, Hindus should have no hesitation in uttering the cry together with their Muslim friends. God was known by many names and by many attributes.

"BANDE-MATARAM"

Gandhiji then came to Bande-Mataram. This was no religious cry. It was a purely political cry. The Congress had to examine it. A reference was made to Gurudeva about it. And both Hindu and Muslim members of the Congress Working Committee had to come to the conclusion that its opening lines were free from any possible objection. And he pleaded that they should be sung together by all on due occasion. It should never be a chant to insult or offend Muslims. It was to be remembered that it was a cry which has fired political Bengal. Many Bengalis had given up their lives for political freedom with that cry on their lips. Though therefore he felt strongly about Bande-Mataram as an ode to Mother India, he advised his League friends to refer the matter to the League High Command.

Gandhiji would be surprised if in view of the growing friendliness between Hindus and Muslims, the League High Command objected to the prescribed lines of Bande-Mataram, a national song and national cry of Bengal which sustained her when the rest of India was almost asleep. So far as he was aware it was acclaimed by both the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal. No doubt every act, as he pointed out last evening must be purely voluntary on the part of the either party. Nothing could be imposed in true friendship.

PUNJAB SITUATION

Gandhiji referred next to a deputation he had from Punjabee friends who had drawn terrible picture of what was said to be going on in the Punjab, and who, on the strength of the information, asked him immediately to proceed to the Punjab. They had informed him that before the killing and arson in the Punjab what had happened in Bengal was nothing. They added that Lahore was almost denuded of the Hindus and Sikhs as was Amritsar of Muslims.

Gandhiji hoped that the information was highly coloured. The Punjabees of Calcutta could now know the true situation in the Punjab. Be that as it may, he was sure that if the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims of Calcutta were sincere in their profession of friendship, they would all write to their fellows in the Punjab and ask them to desist from mutual slaughter.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

Lastly he came to the Nationalist Muslims who were good enough to see him. They twitted him for giving importance and life to the Muslim League and neglecting the Nationalist Muslims. He could not plead guilty to either charge. The League had gained importance without his or the Congress aid. It became great because rightly or wrongly it caught Muslim fancy The Congress and he had to deal with and recognise the fact that faced them. He was not sorry for having visited Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah eighteen times in Bombay. His friends should also know that he alone could have done nothing without Shaheed Saheb and Osman Saheb and other League members.

There was no question of neglect of Nationalist Muslims. Nationalism of a man was its own merit. It demanded no recognition. He would advise his friends to remain what they were and exhibit in their very act courage, and he was certain that whether they were few or many, they would make their mark on India's future.

Gandhiji would even advise the Nationalist Muslims to join the League and oppose it from within whenever they found it to be reactionary. Whilst he said all this, he would advise his League friends to approach the Nationalist Muslims in a friendly spirit whether they remained out or came in. True friendship did not admit of exclusion without the soundest reason.

BOMBAY'S RAINFALL

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Colaba Observatory recorded 0.23 inches of rain from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. today.

The total rainfall in Bombay since June 1 is 38.9 inches which is 14.7 inches below normal.

Intermittent showers are expected in Bombay on Sunday, the showers becoming heavy at night.

Transfer Of Power To Burma By December

PREMIER ANNOUNCES BRITISH DECISION

Jawahar Invited To Attend Consembly Next Month?

RANGOON, August 23 (Reuter): The British Government has assured the "transfer of power in Burma by December this year or January next, at the latest", Thakin Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, told correspondents here today.

The Burmese Cabinet were at present considering the principles of a draft treaty with Britain, he added.

Discussing the general situation throughout Burma, the Prime Minister condemned the "disruptive tactics" of anti-Government elements and declared, "the Government believes in seeking the help of the masses to maintain law and order rather than depending on foreign aid to suppress whatever disorders might arise throughout the country."

EDITOR OF LEADING DAILY ARRESTED

Burmese Police today raided the premises of "Bamakhit", leading Burmese daily, and arrested the Editor and Publisher, and seized some important documents from the press.

It was alleged that the arrested men were connected with the illegal "Red Flag" Communist Party and with U'Wan Maung, leader of the police strike movement, who is in custody.

U Aung Chien, Police Commissioner expressed satisfaction today over the "marked improvement" in Rangoon, where 48 hours have passed without any untoward incident.

The Burmese Press today reported that Premier Thakin Nu met a number of Burmese newspaper editors yesterday and discussed with them "measures for combating foreign press reports detrimental to Burmese interests."

Foreign correspondents in Rangoon were excluded from this conference, but it was reported that various measures to prevent "unfavourable" stories being sent abroad were discussed.

Press reports gave no details of the conference.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Indian Union, had been invited by the Government of Burma to attend the September Conference of the Burmese Constituent Assembly, authoritative sources told the Associated Press of America today.

The Burma Constitution Bill is expected to be passed at the September session.

Asked to confirm or deny the reported invitation to Pandit Nehru, the Foreign Relations Department of the Government of Burma said, "We have no knowledge such an invitation has been sent."

Meanwhile, Burmese Prime Minister Thakin Nu today discussed with Burmese editors at his residence the question of foreign correspondents despatching abroad news detrimental to Burma's interests.

Foreign correspondents based in Rangoon were, however, excluded from the conference.

GREEK GOVT. RESIGNS

Tsaldaris To Form New Cabinet On Monday

ATHENS, August 23, (U.P.A.): The turbulent Greek Government resigned today and a few hours later a Government spokesman said Vice-Premier Constantin Tsaldaris would be charged with forming a new Government to be sworn in on Monday morning.

The spokesman said Parliament would be summoned in a special session immediately after the swearing-in ceremony to give a vote of confidence. He said that if Tsaldaris failed to form a Government the Liberal Republican party leader Themistokles Sophoulis would be asked to take over and if he failed the next in line would be the National Liberal leader General S. Gonatas.

MAJORITY PARTY LEADERS SUMMONED

Following the resignation King Paul immediately called in the majority party leaders Constantin Tsaldaris and Themistokles Sophoulis in an effort to effect a solution.

The crisis developed suddenly as political leaders conferred for the fourth consecutive day and substantiated the rumours which had persisted since Tsaldaris returned from America this month. Three alternatives were suggested by observers to a coalition:

Firstly, Tsaldaris might unite his Populists with a smaller party in order to insure a majority in Parliament. The Populists have 147 seats out of 354.

Secondly, Tsaldaris might join with Sophoulis' Liberals which is the second strongest party in Greece with 48 seats in Parliament.

CABINET RESHUFFLE

Thirdly, the Cabinet would be reshuffled along the lines suggested by the three ministers who resigned first with Papandreou, War Minister, Kanellopoulos, Minister of Public Order, and Venizelos, Prime Minister. Reportedly Tsaldaris was cool toward this proposal.

The crisis was preceded by several recent episodes including differences between General Napoleon Zervas and the Greek General Staff following the invasion by guerillas from Albania in mid-July. Zervas visited Jannina near the fighting area and issued a statement painting the picture as considerably more extreme than was the actual case which, many quarters believed, was intended mainly for its possible effect abroad, particularly in the United States.

The differences between Tsaldaris and Papandreou also were cited as a result of the latter's unsuccessful wish to accompany Tsaldaris to America.

LAHORE AND AMRITSAR SITUATION IMPROVES

Troops Take Action Against Malefactors In Rural Areas

LAHORE, Aug. 23, (API): In Lahore and Amritsar cities the situation continues to improve. Shops are open and the population is moving about in the streets, says a 'communique' issued by the Punjab Boundary Force.

At Lahore Railway station one military N. C. O. of a train escort was stabbed. The guard opened fire on the assailant wounding one man.

Action was taken by the troops against gangs of both the communities in the Lahore rural areas, inflicting casualties and arresting malefactors. The army also suffered casualties in these encounters.

In the rural areas of Amritsar troops have had to take action against malefactors, but on the whole the trouble is decreasing.

In the Jullundur Hoshiarpur Districts there is some improvement though there is still considerable trouble. In Jullundur city, Arson continued yesterday but some improvement in the situation is reported.

In the Ludhiana rural areas there has been some deterioration and two casualties were suffered in one night incident on a train and five casualties in another.

The situation in the Moga area is unsatisfactory and troops have been in action.

In Sheikhupura city there has been considerable tension but the situation has improved. There have been incidents in the Gujranwala District and Sialkot.

Exchange Regulations Must Be Tightened

Shroff's Confidence In Shanmukham's Ability To Tackle New Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday: In a talk with a Reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the British Government's decision to suspend convertibility of sterling, Mr. A. D. Shroff said that "so far as the availability of the foreign exchange resources are concerned this country is also confronted with an extremely difficult situation. if not actually face to face with a crisis."

The Finance Minister, he said, had not told the nation whether any dollars would be available for purchase of anything beyond essential foodstuffs. In our present stage of industrial development there were a number of articles the regular supply of which from abroad was essential to the uninterrupted maintenance of our production. "I trust that particularly at this time when India's production has suffered a gradual diminution our Finance Minister will see to it that production has not to be curtailed further for want of regular supplies of such essential articles as chemicals, spares etc.," Mr. Shroff declared.

CONFIDENCE IN CHETTY

"Let us not be deluded by any sense of self-complacency about the assurances given by His Majesty's Government," he cautioned and expressed the view that it was fortunate for the country at this "exceptionally difficult" stage to have in Mr. Shanmukham Chetty a man at the helm of the Ministry of Finance "whose understanding and grasp of the complicated problems is unchallenged." Mr. Shroff felt that apart from meeting the immediate difficulties through a more drastic regulation of remittances abroad, Government should explore the possibilities of changing the "trade terms" particularly in respect of those commodities in which India enjoyed a monopoly or a virtual monopoly. He said he wished it would be possible for India to have an export drive but with shortages in so many directions and these being accentuated by the "intolerable attitude" of Labour resulting in diminishing production, he was afraid, on a realistic view, it was not possible to visualise any substantial increase in Indian export.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Shroff termed Mr. Dalton's statement announcing the suspension of sterling convertibility as "quite sensational though not surprising" but said that the Indian Finance Minister's statement at the Delhi press conference would bring "no small relief" to everyone in this country in that His Majesty's Government had assured the Government of India that the recent interim agreement between our two countries was neither abrogated nor repudiated. The appeal made by the United Kingdom government to India to reduce dollar deficit to the minimum was sufficiently significant in that India would have very drastically to restrict her dollar commitment on all heads.

He believed that Government would be justified in lightening up severely regulations governing the use of all foreign currencies by the people of this country. While sympathising with the United Kingdom in their very difficult situation and hoping that they might ultimately succeed in tiding over this crisis, Mr. Shroff said that we must be prepared for a more critical situation "and it will be the part of wisdom and foresight for the India Government so to regulate the use of our exchange resources as to safeguard us against any contingency that may arise."

The Finance Minister's assurance that a very vigorous watch would be kept over imports and the position would be reviewed every fortnight was heartening, he stated. Our present difficulties were to a certain extent born of the "reckless manner" in which imports of nonessential and comparatively useless articles were permitted last year which caused an unjustified drain on India's limited foreign exchange resources.

'Direct Action' Move Against Junagadh Government

New Delhi States' Dept. Official To Hold Important Discussions With Nawab On His Decision To Join Pakistan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A senior official of the Government of India's States Department will arrive in Junagadh on August 25 to hold important discussions with the Nawab and representatives of the people on the decision of the Nawab to join the Pakistan Dominion and the consequent agitation of the State's people, it is learnt here.

Representatives of the Kathiawar States' Prajamandal are also expected to meet the official and make representations through him to the States Department on the accession of the Junagadh State to Pakistan.

Public meetings are being held all over Kathiawar at present under the auspices of the Prajamandal to protest against the Nawab's decision, and in Bombay leading citizens of Junagadh have decided to boycott Junagadh ports and to launch "direct action" against the State Government.

It is understood that the States Department official during his visit to Junagadh will meet the local "girasias"—small Hindu jagirdars who number 400—and ascertain their views. The 'girasias' are credited with the view that on the lapse of British paramountcy over the States, the jagirdars and small ruling chiefs also become independent.

An influential contingent of the people of Junagadh and Kathiawar States Resident in Bombay is reaching Rajkot on August 25 to participate in the discussions.

KALAT STATE AND PAKISTAN

KARACHI, August 23 (UPI): Kalat State which recently declared itself independent and whose right to declare independence was recognised by the Pakistan Government—will it is learnt negotiate with the latter in respect of three subjects viz: defence, foreign affairs and communications.

Further it is learnt that those States which have so far acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan will be represented in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly when it meets next.

NANDGAON STATE ACCEDES TO UNION

RAJNANDGAON (C.P.), Aug. 23 (UPI): The Nandgaon State in the Central Provinces has signed the Instrument of Accession, according to an official notification issued by the State.

Jamkhandi Ruler Dies Of Heart Failure

BOMBAY, August 23 (API): Shrimant Sir Shankerrao Appasaheb, Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi, a state in the Deccan died of heart failure in Bombay last night.

The late Sir Shankerrao was 41 years at the time of his death and is survived by the heir-apparent Shrimant Parashuram Rao Bhausaheb, and a daughter. He was a representative Member of the Chamber of Princes.

DISPUTE OVER CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

Govt. Of India To Refer Question To Privy Council?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23

According to lobby reports the Government of India is expected to approach His Majesty's Government relating to Sir Radcliffe's Boundary Award. The dispute is between the two Dominions within the British Commonwealth, and could be referred to the Privy Council for decision. There is a precedent for such a course when a similar dispute between the New Foundland and Canada was referred to H.M.G., and was finally disposed of by the Privy Council. The Government of India would like to explore the Commonwealth machinery before approaching the U.N.O., it is learnt here. The point at issue is Chittagong Hill Tracts which according to the legal opinion here, were not included within the terms of reference to Radcliffe Commission. The Government of India is also likely to address the Pakistan Government in regard to continued lawlessness in the Punjab with special reference to the treatment of women and children, so it is learnt from lobbies.

PROHIBITION IN SIND

Every Friday To Be Declared "Dry" Day

KARACHI, August 23, (API): In pursuance of their policy of Prohibition, the Sind Government will soon cancel all liquor licences both wholesale and retail issued to Muslims, declared Kazi Fazullah, Excise Minister of the Sind Government, in a press interview today.

The minister said that he was anxious to adopt all possible measures for complete prohibition in Sind and would soon pass orders declaring every Friday a "dry day" when all foreign and country liquor shops would remain closed throughout Sind.

The Excise Minister further proposed to rigidly enforce the law prohibiting persons under 25 years of age from visiting liquor shops.

Karachi 'Gur' Stock To Be Frozen

KARACHI, August 23, (A.P.I.): The Sind Government has yesterday frozen all the stocks of gur in Karachi. These are about 2,500 bags which will be issued to ration shopkeepers to be sold at controlled rates.

A deputation of leading gur merchants saw the Sind Governor today who directed them to meet the controller of Civil Supplies and represent their grievances to him.

It is explained that the price of gur had shot up by hundred per cent after they were decontdolled a few days ago.

SIR DAVID EZRA DIES

CALCUTTA, August 23, (A.P.I.): Sir David Ezra died this morning at his Calcutta residence following a fall he had in his morning walk on Monday last. He was 78 years of age.

Sir David was a prominent member of the Jewish community in India. He had large business interests and was also a landed proprietor.

Bengal Move To Secure Revision Of Radcliffe Award

Provincial Congress Secretary Sends Papers To President At Delhi

CALCUTTA, August 23 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that the Congress High Command is to be moved by the Bengal Provincial Congress Authorities in regard to the Award given by the Boundary Commission on the Partition of Bengal and Sylhet.

The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has sent the relevant papers to the President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, who is in Delhi for the purpose.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha yesterday adopted a resolution demanding the revision of the Award. It expressed the view that the Award was not a decision of the Commission but an invalid decision by the Chairman, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, and it urged the Indian Dominion Government to take necessary steps to redress the wrong.

LEAGUE LEADER'S APPEAL

Maulana Akram Khan, President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League in a statement, says that the report of the Boundary Commission has created widespread resentment among Muslims of Bengal, particularly the Muslims of the affected districts. "However, we must bow down to the decree of the League High Command and we must be reconciled to our lot. No useful purpose would, in my opinion, be served by agitation now. We hope the leaders of India and Pakistan would at a future date arrive at an amicable settlement. I ask the Muslims to realise that Hindus are not responsible for what has happened and I appeal to both Hindus and Muslims to do nothing which may destroy the goodwill created on Independence Day."

Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Khawaja Nazimuddin, the Premiers of West and and East Bengal respectively had earlier issued a joint appeal to the people of Bengal on both sides of the new frontier to maintain the era of goodwill and amity. They emphasised that the leaders of the people of India of all communities had given their word of honour that the award, whatever it might be, would be accepted.

JOURNALISTIC AWARDS TO DEVELOP CULTURAL RELATIONS

CARACAS (Venezuela), August 22 (UPA).—The newspaper, "Italia Libera", has presented journalistic awards which are instituted to develop the cultural relations between Italy and Venezuela.

The first prize of 1,000 bolivars, plus a gold medal and an accompanying document, went to journalist Luis Alberto Paul of the newspaper, "La Esfera", for articles which emphasized the contributions by Italians to the development of Venezuelan culture and politics.

The second and third prizes of 230 bolivars which went to journalists Jose Gonzalez and Domingo Amado Rojas of 'El Universal.'

Shanmukham Chetti's Madras Programme

MADRAS, August 23, (API): Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, Finance Minister, Government of India, arrived in Madras this evening from Delhi by plane.

The Madras Corporation has decided to present him with a civic address on August 28.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetti told pressmen that he had come purely on a private visit and that he was going to his hometown, Coimbatore, tomorrow evening.

He will return to Madras on August 28 and leave for Delhi the next morning by the Grand Trunk express.

Casualties In Bahrein 'Plane Crash

BAHREIN (Persian Gulf) August 23, (Reuter): A British Overseas Airways flying boat, on the "Dragon" service from Hongkong to Britain crashed into the sea when alighting at Bahrein early today.

Bahrein—an island in the Persian Gulf—is used by Boac flying-boats as an overnight stopping place in the operation of one of the world's longest air routes—the 8,187 miles flight from Britain to the Far East. The airport itself is at Muharraq.

The aircraft used on the route are "Hythe" four-engined flying-boats equipped for carrying 22 passengers with a crew of seven including two stewards. Their cruising speed is about 175 miles an hour.

It was understood that some of the crew were among those killed, but it was not immediately known whether any passengers had perished. There were definitely a number of survivors.

Officials have left to investigate the accident.

A Boac York airliner crashed during a dust storm near Basra, north of the Persian Gulf, in mid-July, and the crew of six were killed and 12 passengers injured when the plane was on its way to India.

BRITISH PLANE DESIGNER KILLED

WOODFORT (England), August 23 (APA): Roy Chadwick, designer of Britain's wartime Lancaster Bomber, and three other aeronautical experts were killed to-day in a test flight crash of a Tudor—11 airliner.

The crash occurred shortly after the take-off of the four-engined airplane, designed to carry 36 passengers and equipped with such innovations as a cocktail bar.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 8, 2003
Muslim: Savval 7, 1366
Parsi: Aspandarmad 25, 1316
Sunrise 6-22 a.m., Sunset 7-01 p.m.
Hightide: 06-13, 16-59 Lowtide: 11-55.

Today's Engagements

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOTIATION: Mahapandit Rahula Sankrityayana who had gone to the Soviet Union to work as a professor in the well-known Oriental Institute at Leningrad has returned to India after nearly three years. He will address a joint meeting of the Progressive Writers' Association today and I.P.T.A. today at 3 p.m. at Deodhar School of Indian Music near Opera House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Karma" — "Religion of Responsibility" is the subject of lecture to be followed by questions and answers at 6-15 p.m. today at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

THE MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA, BOMBAY: The 13th Anniversary celebration of the Sangha will be held today at 2.30 p.m. at the C. J. Public Hall under the Presidentship of Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Mr. Dastur Framroz Bode on "BASIS OF SPIRITUAL LIFE" in English today at 4-30 p. m.

BOMBAY SARVAJANIN DURGOTSHOB: General meeting of Bengali residents today at Anglo-Bengali School Naigaum, to elect new Ex. Committee.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. S. D. Wagh will speak on "Dhanyog" to-day 5 p.m. at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: The Soviet film "The Russian Story" will be screened today at 10 a.m. at Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar. The film is made up of scenes chosen from among the great Soviet historical films of the past, depicting the patriotic role of Russians fighting for freedom from foreign invasions.

Tickets can be had from F. S. U. offices in advance or at the theatre.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM KHAR: To-day at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd. Bhagwat Geeta (in English).

To-day at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd. (In English) teachings of Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY A lecture by Mr. Kudtarkar will be given on 'Dr. Annie Besant as an Educationist at the Ganesha Lodge premises, Dadar, to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY SOCIETY: "The Dawoodi Bohra Literary and Welfare Society will celebrate Idd-Ul-Fitar and the advent of Independence at Anjuman Islam Hall, to-day Shahazada Janab Yusufbhai Saheb Najmuddin Saheb S.D.T. will be the guest of honour".

THE Y. M. C. A.: A Service of Song will be held at the Y. M. C. A., 12 Wodehouse Rd. to-day at 8-30 a.m.

MOGAVEERA VAGUARDHINI SAMITHI: Lecture on "The Task Before Indians" by Mr. Krishna Iyengar, today at 10 a.m. (S.T.). at M. V. Mandali's premises.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

243.7 m (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Swar Kalika by D'Amel 1.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Bean par Ramkali) 8.45 Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 9.0 Mukesh Chand (Gazal Ghalib) 9.15 Vinodini Dixit (Bhairavin) 9.30 Swami Vallabhadas (Jaunpuri) 11.0 Film Music 11.45 Magh-Nun-Mrutyu 12.15 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar (Gaud Sarang) 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 T N Ranade (Madhmad Sarang) 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch Hour Music 4.20 Vinodini Dixit (Bhavgeet) 4.40 T N Ranade (Bhajan) 5.0 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been par Pilu) 5.15 Programme for children (M) 5.45 Raag Barwa on Violin 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Mukesh Chand 6.30 Kannada Bhajan (by G S Yellapurkar) 6.45 Vinodini Dixit (Thumri) 7.0 T N Ranade (Pad) 7.15 K Kolhapurey (Been par Tilang) 7.30 Swami Vallabndas (Kanha Nand) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Kavya Darshan (Swatantrya Geeten H 8.45 Var-Vahu-Ame-Shelley (by Prof S S Bhandarkar (G) 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 A. I. R. Orchestra (Bhoop and Mishra Mand) 10.0 Concerto Hour.

Jayaprakash's Warning

Railway Federation Won't Brook Breach Of Agreement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, criticises the communique of the Railway Board published this morning as "likely to create great confusion and discontent among railyaymen."

In a statement he says: "The communique is unfortunate in its wording and rather ambiguous and seems to go contrary to the signed agreement that was arrived at between the Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board in June last year to the effect that no matter when the Pay Commission submitted its report, its recommendations when accepted would take effect from 1st January 1947. It was on that basis that a general strike was averted last year. The Federation cannot brook any breach of that agreement. I have wired today to the Railway Member and the Railway Board seeking clarification In the meanwhile I ask all railwaymen to hold their patience. The General Council of the Federation has already fixed September 15 as the dead line for negotiations with the Railway Board. If no satisfactory settlement is reached by then the way for further action would be clear and the Federation is sure that railwaymen throughout the country will march forward when the call is given. Till then let there be order and discipline in the ranks."

G. B. S. RAILWAY URGED TO GIVE RELIEF TO WORKERS

G. B. S. Railway strike Mr. Jayaprakash congratulates both the Baroda State Administration and State Railwaymen's Union on the settlement reached between them and the consequent withdrawal of the strike:

He says: "There is, however, likelihood of disappointment arising among the workers because they have gained no immediate benefit. This may cause trouble in the future. I should, therefore, like to urge upon the State Administration the advisability of either granting an interim relief to the workers or some relief for the strike period. I had stressed this point when I had seen the Railway and the Labour Members of the State Government at Baroda and I hope it will be found possible to do something in that regard."

MUSLIM WOMEN'S TASK

They Must Emulate Examples Of Sarojini Naidu And Begum Shah Nawaz

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Do not think for a moment that since Pakistan has been achieved we can afford to be content, and sit idly. The real struggle for constructive work has yet to be fought, and the Muslim women must emulate the examples of women like Sarojini Naidu and Begum Shah Nawaz in their sacrifice for the achievement of the common goal said Mrs. Rafia Sharif" President of the Bombay City Muslim League Ladies Sub-Committee in her presidential address at the Idd-ul-Fitr gathering of Moslem ladies held this evening at Beg Mahomed Baug.

Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay, who was the guest of honour, thanked the Muslim League women for the honour they had done her by inviting her to the function. In a short speech in Gujrati she cited the examples of the political consciousness and sacrifice of the women of Turkey, Indonesia, and Egypt and exhorted the audience to rise to the occasion instead of leaving everything for the leaders. She added that Bombay's women could contribute a lot to communal harmony by mixing with each other and by teaching their children the importance of goodwill towards all communities.

The gathering which was also addressed by Mrs. Shafi Tyabji, M.L.A. and other speakers was attended by about 600 Muslim ladies and their guests from other communities.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast till the morning of 25-8-47: Rainfall will be widespread in the Konkanpatti and the Hyderabad State. Local showers are likely in the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, Desh, Khandesh Gujarat and Kathiawar.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:— Locally heavy rain is likely in the Konkanpatti and the Adilabad and Karnimnagar districts of the Hyderabad State during the next 48 hours. Isolated heavy falls are also possible in the Bombay Karnatak.

Outlook for subsequent 2 days:— Rainfall will decrease in Telungana central Hyderabad and Kathiawar.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

BY "SARDI"

DONAT AND HOWARD

Way back, in the early days of the war, I had the pleasure of attending a Red Cross matinee at the Palace Theatre, which brought together some big names of stage and screen.

I remember well ROBERT DONAT, who seems to be doing little in films these days, playing a bit from his "Good-bye, Mr. Chips", the James Hilton piece that may be said to have been his fiuest screen characterisation. On the stage he was even better than in the film, because one could better appreciate the skill with which he had acquired an "ageing" voice for this sequence showing Mr. Chips as an old man. At the end of the bit, there were vociferous cheers, particularly from the gallery, where, no doubt, were many film fans come to see their idols in the flesh.

The late LESLIE HOWARD was a disappointment trying to play a funny part in a piece by Clemance Dane (remember her "Bill of Divorcement" which precipitated KATHARINE HEPBURN to fame in her very first screen role of the daughter who chose to forfeit love because of her tainted blood?) called "The Conjurer" in which he played the title role. He looked pale and emaciated under the stage light and the only role in which one could visualise him was the one that made him tremendously popular on Broadway—Hamlet.

REDGRAVE AND RICHARDSON

My finest memory of that matinee is the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" played by MICHAEL REDGRAVE, who looked very dashing in costume, and Peggy Ashcroft. Those of you with long memories will remember the latter as a harlot in one of the sequences of "The Wandering Jew", the ambitious British film with CONRAD VEIDT in the title role. As to Redgrave, you have probably seen him in "Thunder Rock." He also has plans for bringing "Macbeth" to the screen with himself in the name part. Here is a young man who, I prophesy, will go far in both mediums.

Those were days when RALPH RICHARDSON had not achieved much prominence on stage or screen. Yet as Shakespeare's "Henry V" he cut a fine figure in an excerpt from the play. The quality I liked best about him was his well-modulated speech and sonorous voice that gave the lines a fine ring. Today, Richardson is one of the leading lights of the West End stage, having created a sensation both as Cyrano de Begerac and Macbeth. He will soon be seen in a British dealing with the atom bomb.

SYBIL THORNDIKE AS ST. JOAN

My recollections of REX HARRISSON are in witty roles. At this performance, he brought his usual debonair charm to the part of Paul in Noel Coward's "Conversation Piece." I fear that on the screen, in films like "Blithe Spirit" and "I Live In Grosvenor Square", Harrisson leaves me cold. He belongs really to the footlights. But his star has definitely risen in filmdom. Opposite him was MARY ELLIS as Melanie. I wonder how many of you remember this brilliant singing star who played Hichens's "Bella Donna" in a version previous to the recent one in, which MERLE OBERON appeared with CHARLES KORVIN? In person, Ellis was one of the loveliest stars I have ever seen and her voice I found enchanting when seeing her in Ivor Novello's "The Dancing Years" in Drury Lane.

That fine actress, FAY COMPTON, recently seen in "Odd Man Out" on the screen, did a bit from James Barrie's "Mary Rose" with EMLYN WILLIAMS, author of "The Corn Is Green", as Cameron. Here were two artistes thoroughly at home on the stage. Somehow, the screen never seems to have given either of them a real chance.

The highlight of that matinee was DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE'S powerful though brief portrayal of Shaw's "St. Joan." Here is an actress with the histrionic art at her finger tips. She will soon be seen in a character role in the British version of Dicken's "Nicholas Nickleby."

THE HULBERTS

JACK HULBERT and CICELY COURTNEIDGE who once formed such a delightful team in English comedies, brought laughter, that afternoon, in a small sketch. Here again, the gallery responded with thunderous applause. Before I forget, supporting Leslie Howard in "The Conjurer" was GODFREY TEARLE (recently seen as Roosevelt in "The Beginning Or The End") playing Sir John Bull and making him a delightfully pompous mirth-provoking figure.

Remember LESLIE BANKS who brought Edgar Wallace's Sanders to the screen, on which he played innumerable character roles at one time? It was a joy to see him, immaculately costumed, playing Sir Peter Teazle to Margaret Rawlings's Lady Teazle in a scene from Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

SOCIAL SERVICE

There were, of course, many more items, I have mentioned merely those which contained players known to picture goers. Before the start of the performance, there was a stir in the whole theatre, the reason being that everybody wanted to glimpse NOEL COWARD as he entered the orchestra stalls in his E.N.S.A. uniform. He was fresh from his visit to France where he had been entertaining British troops just before Dunkirk. Incidentally my programme was sold to me by ELIZABETH ALLAN whom many of you will doubtless remember in early films such as "Michael and Mary" and "The Green Hat", in both of which she played featured roles. Besides her, there were many other actresses such as Leonora Corbett Kay Hammond, Mary Clare and Margaretta Scott, engaged in selling programmes for a good cause.

The question naturally comes to mind—How many of our own screen stars would go about selling programmes, before a performance, to help a good cause, or volunteer to entertain troops, as Noel Coward, John Gielgud, Emlyn Williams and many others did, during an emergency? Our artistes' world has a few things to borrow from the West, conspicuously the idea of social service.

That's all till next week rolls around.

Flag, Symbol Of Glory Of Country

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. M. S. Noronha, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the occasion of the hoisting of the National Flag at the Court of Small Causes on the Independence Day in the course of his speech paid a glowing tribute to the sacrifices made by the Indian leaders in the cause of their struggle for independence. He said that the future destiny of the Dominion of India rested with the Indian people themselves. Unfurling the flag, he said that he trusted that the flag would be to all of them a 'beacon inviting them to do their best for the greatness and the glory of the country which it represented. He concluded with a fervent prayer to God that He would teach them the beauty of the doctrine of the brotherhood of mankind and with His blessings Indians would live like brothers and contributed to the glorious ideal of a great and powerful India.

GRADY TO ARRIVE IN CITY TO-DAY

BOMBAY, August 23 (API).—Dr. Henry Grady, U.S. Ambassador to India, will arrive in Bombay, on August 24, on a six-day visit.

During the course of his stay he will meet various business executives and Government officials.

Dr. Grady will address the Bombay Rotary Club on August 26.

Shia Conference Standing Committee To Meet In Lucknow

BOMBAY, August 23, (A.P.I.): The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Social Conference and the Committee of Action of the All Parties Shia Conference will be held at Lucknow on August 25 and 26.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, President of the Conference left Bombay for Lucknow this evening.

Sanitary Inspectors Exam. Results

The following candidates have passed the Government of Bombay Sanitary Inspectors' Examination held in June 1947:—

NUMBERS:—3 5 7 8 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 24 25 28 29 32 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 42 43 45 46 47 48 49 53 54 55 56 57 58 61 62 64 66 68 69 73 74 75 80 82 85 86 87 92 93 95 98 99 103 104.

Revision Of Veto In Security Council Urged

Australia Submits Request To General Assembly

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, Aug. 22. (Reuter): Australia, leading critic of alleged misuse of the Big Power veto in the United Nations Security, to-day formally submitted for inclusion in the General Assembly's agenda a request that the previous assembly resolution on the veto be revised.

The Australian request also asked the General Assembly—which meets at Flushing Meadows on September 16—to review 'the extent to which the recommendations contained in that resolution have been carried out.'

The small nations attack on the Security Council veto, which was waged vigorously last year at the General Assembly in New York, threatens, therefore, to become a major issue again at next month's session, following seven Soviet vetoes this week.

The resolution passed on December 13 by two-thirds majority of the Assembly at Flushing Meadows, New York, urged the great powers to make every effort to ensure that the use of the veto did not impede the Security Council.

After the adoption of this resolution by 36 votes to six, the Big Power veto was not used again until March this year when Russia vetoed the Security Council's decision in Britain's complaint against Albania after the mining of two British warships in the Corfu Channel.

The Russian veto also blocked action three times recently on the Greek question and prevented the admission of Austria, Italy, Eire, Portugal and the Transjordan to the United Nations.

The total Russian vetoes now stand at 18 since the United Nations began.

Argentina, also a forthright opponent of the Security Council veto, has already asked the General Assembly to discuss and recommend a special session of all the nations to abolish the veto provision from the Charter.

Nokrashy Pasha's Warning

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 22. (U.P.A.): Egyptian Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha presenting what is expected to be the final argument for his country before the Security Council this afternoon, attacked the Brazilian resolution calling for the resumption of negotiations and declared that since the Anglo-Egyptian case was clearly a "dispute" the very basis of the resolution disappeared.

Nokrashy said the admission of the Brazilian resolution, however, would mean that the Council refused to pronounce on the validity of the 1936 treaty or upon its application in the future. He said also: "It would mean the Security Council definitely has rejected the British contention that the Egyptian claims should be dismissed."

Nokrashy warned again of trouble and bloodshed in the Mid East if the British were not ordered to leave. He said an "ominous threat exists to the territorial integrity of the Sudan itself" and added: "We shall do everything in our power to protect them from a foreign alien imperialism, from losing their identity in the vast conglomeration of subject peoples. I repeat my assurance that we shall not barter away the future of the Sudanese people."

Nokrashy warned that Brazil's proposal disposing of the dispute would not "dispel the existing menace to peace."

CADOGAN ON BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

Sir Alexander Cadogan said he had tried to explain the British attitude there. He said, "What we are doing there is fighting for the full right of self-determination of Sudanese."

Referring to the amendment to the Brazilian resolution which would have the Council note the fact that the British already had begun their evacuation from Egypt when the negotiations broke down last year, Sir A. Cadogan said he accepted it and expected no trouble about it being approved.

Regarding the 1936 Treaty, he said, "that treaty is valid and remains valid. I would like to ask for some declaration from the Council about the treaty. It must be considered valid until there is some ruling that it is not valid."

He sarcastically dismissed what Nokrashy called the "exigent and adamant course of Egypt", by declaring, "I think anyone who has studied protocols would consider that an overstatement." Sir A. Cadogan rejected Nokrashy's charge that the 1936 Treaty had outlived its usefulness.

U. N. O. CHARTER MADE APPLICABLE TO DEPENDENCIES

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuter).—The importance of the precedence set by the Security Council in the Indonesian dispute is emphasised by the weekly review, 'The Economist.'

'The Economist' points out that, having taken the plunge into the Indonesian dispute, the Security Council is now "in it up to the neck," and that non-Europeans are clearly aware of the significance of the Council's action in assuming jurisdiction in the dispute, though no clause in the United Nations Charter gave it proper ground for doing so.

In this connection, 'The Economist' calls attention to a letter which it publishes from Mr. Victor Owusu, stressing the precedent. Mr. Owusu writes:

"Hitherto every effort had been made by interested parties to put the machinery of the United Nations and the Security Council out of the reach of the colonies and dependencies and until this decision was made on August 12, that interpretation of the Charter had been tacitly accepted by all."

After stating that Britain, France and Belgium, the only "colony" owners apart from Holland, voted against the suggestion to hear the Indonesians, Mr. Owusu continues:

"Nevertheless the suggestion was carried and puts a definitely new interpretation on the charter. It is now established that in case of a clash, armed or unarmed, between a dependent people and their imperial power, the dependent people have a right to a hearing by the Security Council."

It is easy to catch cold
It is easy to get relief
Whenever you are exposed to rain and stormy weather, that is just the moment when colds threaten.
That is the moment too, to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.
Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up the nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more.
Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

U. N. O. Guards Hustle Out Egyptian Leader From Chamber

Demonstrations Against Britain In Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 22 (Reuter).—Liveliest scenes in the history of the United Nations occurred in the Security Council Chamber tonight when the debate on Egypt's complaint against Britain was twice interrupted by Egyptians who sprang to their feet in the public gallery and shouted such slogans as "we want freedom", "down with Imperialism."

Young bearded Mustafa Memen, leading member of the Nationalist Anti-British Egyptian Organisation, the Brotherhood, first intervened in the debate shouting "We demand that our case receives the justice which it deserves. Until then thousands of people will die in the struggle for freedom."

Struggling, shouting and gesticulating, Memen was hustled from the Chamber by two guards wearing the United Nations blue uniform.

As reporters crowded round him in the press lounge Mr. Memen produced a piece of pale grey paper and an envelope on which was written a poem in Arabic characters drawn in blood. He said it had been written "with the blood of the youths of the Muslim brotherhood."

LETTER WRITTEN WITH BLOOD

Despite a United Nations' official's protest at his presence in the press lounge, he proceeded to tell reporters that he had tried to tell the Council that any resumption of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations would be forcibly rejected by the people of the Nile Valley.

He claimed that he had received from Cairo today the document written in blood "expressing the general opinion of the people of Egypt."

The second interruption came when Kamel Kotb, President of the Egyptian Socialist Fellah Party, jumped up just after Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British representative, had spoken.

"Down with Imperialism", he shouted, "Life to the Nile Valley and long live the King of the Nile Valley."

The Chamber was little moved by the demonstrations and when Kamel Kotb was asked if any more interruptions were to be expected, he said:

"No, I think that will be all."

MOMEN THROWS SECURITY COUNCIL INTO DISORDER

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 22 (UPA).—Shouting, beared and fezzed Mustafa Momen, identifying himself as a representative of the Front of the Nile Valley Coalition, threw the Security Council into disorder this afternoon as the Chairman Faris el Khouri called the meeting to order to discuss the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

Before he was seized by the guards and forcibly ejected from the Council Chamber, Momen read what he said was a "document written with the blood from youths of the Nile Valley Moslem Brotherhood," which, he said, he received today from Cairo.

Momen, sitting in the front-row seats in the spectators' section directly in front of the Council table, leaped to his feet and began shouting loud enough to be heard over the Council's public-address system. The crowd started to their feet, craning their necks. The delegates sat there as if spell bound. Momen spoke for at least three minutes before the guards got to him and led him to a door. Momen did not resist.

With a group of newsmen and women traipsing at his heels, Momen went to a group of chairs in the press gallery and sat down. He started to repeat what he had shouted in the Council Chamber. The guardian of the press gallery came up and sought to run Momen and the newsmen away, but the scribes shouted him down and Momen went ahead.

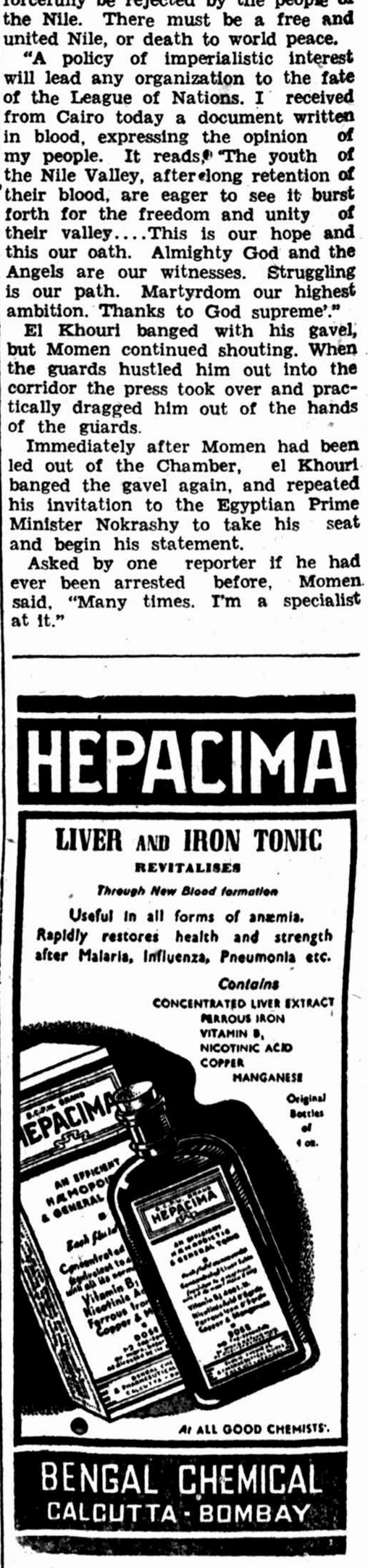
He said that he represented the Watami and the Kotli Parties, also the Young Men's Muslim League and the Egyptian Front. Momen said he told the Council, "Mr. President, before this discussion begins, I declare that resumption of negotiations will forcefully be rejected by the people of the Nile. There must be a free and united Nile, or death to world peace.

"A policy of imperialistic interest will lead any organization to the fate of the League of Nations. I received from Cairo today a document written in blood, expressing the opinion of my people. It reads: 'The youth of the Nile Valley, after long retention of their blood, are eager to see it burst forth for the freedom and unity of their valley....This is our hope and this our oath. Almighty God and the Angels are our witnesses. Struggling is our path. Martyrdom our highest ambition. Thanks to God supreme'."

El Khouri banged with his gavel, but Momen continued shouting. When the guards hustled him out into the corridor the press took over and practically dragged him out of the hands of the guards.

Immediately after Momen had been led out of the Chamber, el Khouri banged the gavel again, and repeated his invitation to the Egyptian Prime Minister Nokrashy to take his seat and begin his statement.

Asked by one reporter if he had ever been arrested before, Momen said, "Many times. I'm a specialist at it."



Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.
Devkaran Mansion
Princess Street, Bombay

Move For Coalition In Bengal .

League Minister Makes Proposal; Dr. Ghosh For Delhi To Consult High Command

CALCUTTA, August 23, (A.P.I.): Khwaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of Eastern Pakistan, is expected in Calcutta today to participate in the meeting of the Bengal Separation Council.

Khwaja Nazimuddin and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy are the Muslim League representatives on the Council, but it is learnt that Mr. Suhrawardy's place will now be taken by Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, on the Ministers of the East Bengal Government.

It is expected that the presence in Calcutta of Khwaja Nazimuddin and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, leader of the East Bengal Congress Assembly Party, who returned from Karachi yesterday, may furnish an opportunity for further discussion of the position in regard to the formation of a coalition Ministry in East Bengal.

Mr. Nurul Amin, one of the Ministers of the East Bengal Government, had recently revealed that a discussion in regard to formation of coalition Governments in East and West Bengal had already been held with Congress leaders. He said that Dr P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister of West Bengal, and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy had been consulted in this connection, but the talks were in an elementary stage.

Dr. Ghosh leaves today for Delhi where he will meet the Congress High Command. It is stated that his discussions there will also concern the question of reconstruction of the West Bengal Cabinet. A proposal has been made that the West Bengal Cabinet should consist of nine members, including two Muslims.

Meanwhile, portfolios in the West Bengal Cabinet have been re-allocated. Dr .Ghosh, the Prime Minister will now be in charge of the Home and Education departments.

Restoration Of Peace In The Punjab Is First Objective

Pakistan Govt. Will Devote Its Energies To Task

DACCA, Aug. 22. (A.P.I.): The Pakistan Government's first objective in internal matters would be the restoration of peace in the Punjab, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Minister for Interior in the Pakistan Dominion Cabinet said in an interview here to-day. The Pakistan Government would devote their entire energies to this task. the Minister said.

Discussing the education and information policy of the Government, Mr. Rahman said that his Government were trying to secure a 100 kwt. transmitter from abroad, which they expected to get within the next four months. After this transmitter was installed at Karachi the Pakistan Government would centralise news broadcasts of the Pakistan broadcasting service at Karachi.

The Minister added that the working hours of Government offices in Pakistan had been increased by one hour. Henceforth the working hours would be from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with half an hour's recess, except on Fridays, when the working hours would be from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Saturday would be a full working day, but Sundays would be observed as holidays as usual

Mr. Fazlur Rahman will fly from Dacca on August 25 for Karachi via Calcutta

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ OFFERED AMBASSADORIAL POST IN MOSCOW?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPA).—Informed quarters today said that Begum Shah Nawaz, who has been a Muslim League worker for a long time, has been offered the post as the first ambassador for Pakistan in the Soviet Union.

The sources added, however, that the Begum felt that her health would not permit her to accept the post.

CHUNDRIGAR TO VISIT EAST BENGAL

KARACHI, August 22. (A.P.I.): Mr. I. I. Chundrigar Cabinet Minister for Commerce, Industries and Works in the Pakistan Dominion Government, it is learned, will pay an official visit to areas in Eastern Pakistan (East Bengal) next week.

TWO DOMINIONS TO ENTER INTO TRADE AGREEMENTS

KARACHI, August 23, (A.P.I.): Status quo will be maintained in Pakistan on the control and distribution of textiles and similar other good still the end of February 1948 it is reliably learnt.

It is understood that the two Dominions—Pakistan and India—will enter into trade agreements before March next, apart from general agreement on the question of supply of textiles and other goods that were subject to control on August 14, 1947.

FAMILY OF FOUR SHOT DEAD IN BAREILLY

BAREILLY, August 23. (U.P.I.): An entire family of four was shot dead last night in a village near Bareilly. The alleged assailant is the family's son-in-law who, unable to get his wife back to him, went and 'liquidated' the family including his wife and surrendered himself to the District Magistrate early yesterday morning with his loaded rifle also

The alleged murderer is a sentry in the Central Jail, Bareilly, and belongs to Montgomery.

Anglo-U. S. Dollar Crisis Talks End

WASHINGTON, August 23, (Reuter): The five-day-long Anglo-American talks on Britain's dollar crisis ended in Washington last night. Sir Wilfrid Eady, Leader of the British Delegation, and Mr. Cameron Cobbold Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, are returning to London over the weekend "to report progress to their Government and to discuss policy requirements."

The details of their return were announced by Mr. John Anyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury.

Other members of the British Delegation are remaining in Washington to continue technical discussions particularly on trade questions next week and there is a protest that the high level talks will be resumed within a few weeks

In the final phase of the talks, attention was switched from problems of convertibility to the controversial article nine of the loan agreement which limits Britain's ability to buy in soft currency areas

The chances of important congressional opposition to Britain's suspension of convertibility appeared to be ruled out yesterday when Mr. Jesse Woolcott, Chairman of the House of Representatives Banking Committee said he agreed that suspension was the only course

REBUILDING OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

France Outlines Objection To Anglo-American Plans

LONDON, Aug. 23. (A.P.A.): France outlined her objection to Anglo-American plans for rebuilding west German industry on Friday at the opening of Three-Power talks which some informed diplomats say will make or break the Marshall Plan.

A non-committal communique issued by conference officials said after the first meeting that French views were being heard on "the level of industry in the Anglo-American zones of Germany and the management and control of Ruhr coalmines."

Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas, the U. S Representative, said only that the first session had progressed "smoothly." Official conference sources added that the French Ambassador outlined his country's longstanding objections to reconstruction of Germany's industrial might—particularly protesting against a tentatively agreed Anglo-American plan to raise west Germany's annual steel production level to 11,500,000 tons, 4,000,000 tons more than the Potsdam Pact established for the whole country.

The French Ambassador is reported to have underlined too that France still stood by her demand for inter-allied control of the Ruhr coalmines

SLEEP SOUNDLY-

-awake refreshed!

THERE is nothing better than a bed-time cup of delicious 'Ovaltine' to ensure sound, restful sleep, from which you awake in the morning completely refreshed and invigorated.

'Ovaltine' is acknowledged as the World's best Night-Cap, and is recommended by Doctors and Nurses everywhere.

Its incomparable balanced nourishment — easily digestible and readily assimilable — restores the tired tissues of the body and nervous system, replaces expended energy and builds-up, during the hours of sleep, ample reserves of strength and vitality for the new day.

Prepared from fresh, creamy cow's milk and ripe barley malt, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, 'Ovaltine' possesses health-giving and energy-restoring properties which are supreme. Drink a bed-time cup of 'Ovaltine' to-night and note the difference. Avoid substitutes.

'OVALTINE'

Induces Sound, Restful Sleep

Distributors: Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay, also at Calcutta, Karachi and Madras.

O/258

Dr. B N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

HYDROCELE SPECIALIST who—

WITHOUT OPERATION

CURES HYDROCELE at one sitting in 15 minutes Now permanently in Bombay has at present two consulting rooms (1) SARGRIHA HOTEL CRAWFORD MARKET (2) IVANHOE BUILDING 4th floor. BACKBAY RECLAMATION. Port Phone—27390 for details with certificates send 4 As. stamps

LIVERGEN

THE TONIC THAT RESTORES PERFECT FUNCTIONING OF THE LIVER

STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Fair, Healthy, Handsome Hindu virgins below 30, view matrimony correspond. Arunachalam Shimoga. 6786

Wanted match of good status, seeking no dowry, for M.A. girl student, daughter of Sikh Officer. No restriction of caste or community. Address Box No. 6802 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a beautiful bride for an educated Hindu Punjabi of 20. Write to Box No. 6803 "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted a Mechanical and Electrical expert with practical knowledge of running and repairing of Refrigerator and Air Conditioning Plant. Salary Rs. 100 per month with dearness allowance extra as per rules. Apply to Household Controller. Palace, Jamnagar. (4885)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on liberal terms for selling shares of a well reputed paint concern. Apply Scientific Paint and Colour Works Ltd. P-468, Southern Avenue, Calcutta. 26. Phone South 1893 4849

Wanted Agents to secure Silk and Woollen Cloth order Terms Liberal and Free. Apply Western Textiles. Ludhiana. 6396

PERSONAL ADLETS

Gun (Toy) 28" Long, Bright, Sturdy. Lots of fun. Rs. 4/14 Trade enquiries invited "Krishnakunj" Allahabad 6753

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry Within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute P B 91. Jamnagar 6598

MISCELLANEOUS

The National General Stores, (Chemists and Druggists) Prop: M. Mendosa, Esq., Cowasji Patel St., Fort, Bombay Premier House for Chemicals and Drugs, Tonic and Medicines. Imported general provisions and superior quality cigars and cigarettes—Rates moderate. A Trial will Convince 6814

Beautiful new faces are introduced for Movies. Producers to correspond C/o P.O. Box No. 3152, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of one-storied steel-framed building with reinforced concrete foundation for Market Buildings estimated at Rs. 12,00,000/- at Hazra Road, Calcutta from recognised Building Contractors. The Tenders in duplicate are to be submitted in the office of the East India Housing and Land Development Trust Ltd., 6, Clive Row, Calcutta, on or before 2-30 p.m. of the 30th September '47. The schedule of quantities and specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 25/- (Rupees Twenty-five) which is not refundable. The Drawings may be seen on working days between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m at the same office.

The Company reserves the right to divide the work and also does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.

Apply to:— The East India Housing and Land Development Trust Ltd. 6. Clive Row Calcutta. 4847

GERMIDO SOAP
STOPS ITCHING IN 10 MTS.
CURES PREVENTS
SKIN DISEASES

Ringworm, Scabies, Eczema, Prickly heat, Pimples, Dandruff, etc. Prevents loss of hair. Kills lice on head Stockists: PERRY & CO. LTD., Grant Rd., Tram Term. Bombay, D. MACEDO & CO., Poona, PUNDIT SHAH & CO., Three Gates Ahmedabad Trade enquiries to GERMIDO LABORATORY, P. B. 1361, Madras.

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.—Today being Saturday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. Tata Steel Dfds. privately opened at Rs. 1960 and improved at Rs. 1976 but reacted at Rs. 1965. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 100|15 and Municipal Loan was also placed at Rs. 100|15.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

Tata Ordinary 390 Tata Deferred 1965 Indian Iron 36/12 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/14 Bombay Deying 1052/8 Central India 306¼4 Gokak 316/4 Kohinoor 577/8 Simplex 235 Swadeshi 596/4 Tata Power 1725 Associated Cement 165 Belapur 270 Bombay Burma (Old) 475 Scindia 31/12 Central Bank 97/8 New India 78/12 Tata 2nd Pref 163/12

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The produce market was quiet today on reports of rains in seeds producing districts. Several European countries including Britain are planning to meet their requirements of linseed by domestic production. Africa is likely to offer keen competition in groundnuts this year.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS: Khandesh quality Rs. 33/8 Bold and Coromandal Rs. 32/6. November December quality Rs. 28/14 and Bold Rs. 28/8.

CASTORSEEDS: September delivery Rs. 162/8, May opened at Rs. 132/12 and declined at Rs. 131/4 and steadied at Rs. 131/12, Ready Rs. 33/8 and Cawnpore Bold Rs. 31/8.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 31/2 August Rs. 31 and September October Rs. 30/12.

OILS: Groundnut oil September Rs. 19/14, October Rs. 19/11 and November Rs. 18/10. Castor oil first pressing Rs. 21/12, Commercial quality Rs. 19/12 and Linseed oil Rs. 19/3.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

There was restricted business in the Bullion market which resulted in narrow price fluctuations. Forward silver was quoted at Rs. 173/8 and forward gold was quoted at Rs. 112/2.

Quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	174	14	0
Forward silver	173	10	0
Ready gold	112	0	0
Forward gold	111	14	0

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Silver Spot	42-1/4 pence
Silver Forward	42-1/4 pence
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

Australian Wheat (bulk)
F. O. B. 103 Aug/Sept.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	85
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112
Victory Bonds 4 p c	112-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	1-12-1/2
National Bank of India	34-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 22

U. S. Price of foreign silver 69-1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER ONE-QUARTER PENNY DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 22, (U.P.A.). The price of silver on the London market was today down one-quarter penny, the rate quoted being 42-1/4 pence per ounce. Dealers reported very small business was done in a quiet market.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Aug 22, (U.P.A.: White pepper was quoted at 2/4-1/2 and black at 1/6-1/2 during today's session of the London produce market. There was no selling.

Stocks were still reported to be short in the Singapore market.

GRAINS AGAIN STRONG

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (UPA). Prices turned strong again during today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange. Corn led the session shooting up to a new record high because of the deplorable crop outlook.

MORE ENQUIRY ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPA). Today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market saw a broadening of the inquiry for work clothes and fabrics as contrasted with the spotty activity in other sections of the cotton goods trade. Cutters of drills and twill cloths found selling houses approaching a sold up position for the fourth quarter and pressed the inquiry for supplies extending into the first quarter of 1948.

Activity in print cloths continued to be hindered by the sold up position of mills for next year and limited yardage available for the first quarter delivery next year.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The market was quiet with very little business passing. Private business was reported at Rs. 427/8 for September at the start but later the market improved at Rs. 428/4 and steadied at Rs. 427/12, New crop January option business was reported at Rs. 455/8.

Later on there was increased buying in January which improved at Rs. 458 while September stood at Rs. 428. Closing quotation at 2 p.m. was as under:—

I.C.C. Sept. (nominal) 430 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1550 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

October	32.06—32
December	31.69—24
January	31.61—21
March	31.58—19
May	31.25—14
July	30.45—13
Middling Spot	34.53—34

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	32.05—29
December	31.70—18
March	31.65—11
May	31.26—11
July	30.46—06
Middling Spot	33.65—30

CHICAGO WHEAT

September	2.46-3/4 to 2.47
December	2.44-3/4 to 2.45
March	2.44-1/4
May	2.41 to 2.41-1/4

Return Kohinoor To India

Prince Daljit Singh's Representation To Britain

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23 (UPI.) Shahzada Daljit Singh, Talukdar of the Pidri Estate and the alleged sole surviving heir of the late Maharajah Ranjit Singh, is said to have represented to the authorities in India as well as in Great Britain for the restoration of the world famous gem 'Kohinoor'.

It is alleged that by the treaty of March 29, 1849, entered into between the late Maharajah Dulip Singh and the East India Company, the Kohinoor gem was given to the Queen of England. As India has gained independence and Britishers are leaving this country, Prince Daljit Singh thinks it his right to take back the Kohinoor gem.

Reciprocal Arrangements For Refugees In Punjabs

LAHORE, August 23, (A.P.I.): The Khan of Mamdot, Premier and Mian Mumtaz Daulana, Finance Minister, West-Punjab returned from Jullundur last night after their meeting with the Governor and Ministers of East-Punjab.

It is learnt that as a result of the discussions the number of camps for Muslims in East-Punjab will be increased. These camps will be run in consultation with the local League Bodies. The West-Punjab Ministers have offered to give reciprocal facilities in their territory.

Reciprocal arrangements to give adequate facilities to the Liaison Officers of each Government to carry out relief measures in the territories of the other Government are also understood to have been discussed at the meeting

JAWAHAR FOR JULLUNDUR

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, is flying tomorrow morning to Jullundur and Amritsar.

LONDON, August 22, (Reuter): Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rehimtoola, the High Commissioner for Pakistan, is leaving London tomorrow for Geneva to take part in international food talks.

Indore European Ministers To Go

More Non-Official Members To Be Taken In Cabinet

INDORE, Aug. 23 (API.) Mr. R. A. Horton, Prime Minister of Indore, announced last night before representatives of major political and other interests in the state that the Maharaja, at the request of the European Ministers in the State Cabinet, had agreed to relieve them of their duties and that an Indian would succeed him as Prime Minister.

Some months ago, Mr. Horton added, the European Ministers had submitted their resignations to the Maharaja in view of the changed circumstances, but the Maharaja then thought that they should continue in office until a clear picture of the future emerged.

Mr. Horton also announced that in addition to the departments of Food, Civil Supplies, Local Self-Government and Labour the Maharaja had decided to entrust the departments of Education and Agriculture to three non-official ministers to be appointed immediately pending the framing of the final constitution giving full representative Government to the people of the state.

DEPUTATION TO MAHARAJA

The announcement is welcomed by the Prajamandal workers as with the accession of Indore state to the Indian Dominion and the retirement of European Ministers from the State Cabinet, two of the three demands made by the Prajamandal have been met. Before calling off the Satyagraha movement which they have decided to launch on August 25, however, the Prajamandal appear to be keen on establishing direct contact with the Maharaja himself and have already requested his Highness to receive their deputation.

Mr. M. S. Parulekar, President of the Indore State Rajya Prajamandal, observed that the Prajamandal would cheerfully abide by the Maharaja's wishes if the Maharaja received their deputation.

Tamilian Support To Mysore Satyagraha

MADRAS, August 22, (A.P.I.): Mr. K. M. Kamraj Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee, has appealed to all Tamilians in the Mysore State to support the Mysore State Congress in their proposed satyagraha to achieve responsible Government in the State.

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent *FREE* on request.
This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

See PRITHVIRAJ
in
PATHAN
On SUN. 24th
At 9-30 a.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Advance Booking Open

RANJIT *Presents*
BELA
Starring:
NIGAR, JAIRAJ, TRIPATHI
Story:-Dialogue-Songs by D. N. MADHOK
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
NEXT FRIDAY at MINERVA
WESTERN INDIA THEATRES Ltd. Release

Several Keen Matches

C.C.I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday: Several keen matches were played in the paired event in the Cricket Club of India's Open Badminton Championship. Badminton, however, did not reach any particularly high standard and matches generally were a ding dong affair.

A good match was the encounter between C. P. Merchant and G. S. Kalyanpur and G. S. Bhagwat and C. Dias. The former, a very lively pair, lost largely due to their impetuosity the scores being, 8-15, 15-5, 15-13.

In the mixed event also there were keen matches. In one such Dinker Rao and Miss Moloobhoy got the better of M. S. Patil and Miss Shirodkar at 15-10, 12-15 and 15-9. Talyarkhan, receiving very poor support from Mrs. Nasikwala was fortunate to nose out C. De Soysa and Miss Farias at 15-1, 14-17 and 18-15. B. R. Agaskar and Mrs. Joshi lost to Fernandes and Miss Bagwe at 5-15, 15-12 and 14-18.

The following are the matches for Sunday:—

COURT NO. I

4-00 P.M. Jagdish Vora vs. Kastur; 4-20 P.M. D N. Dhongade vs. Ramesh Sattawala; 4-40 P.M. E. M. Fernandes and Miss Bagwe vs. Vijay Madgaokar and Miss Nigudkar; 5-20 P.M. P. M. D. Thackersey and Miss M. R. Chinoy vs. P. G. Desai and Miss Karanjia; 5-40 P.M. Miss Mumtaz Chinoy and Miss Talyarkhan vs. Miss P. D. Shroff and Miss B. Farias; 6-0 P.M. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis vs. V. G. Bhide and Mrs. Dixit; 6-20 P.M. B. P. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey vs. V. Madgaokar and Partner; 6-40 P.M. V. P. Desai and Mahesh Desai vs. S. Dinker Rao and Belthangadi; 7-00 P.M. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patel vs. G. P. Shirke and V. G. Bhide.

COURT NO. II

4-00 P.M. R. D. Vimawalla vs. S. S. Parekh; 4-20 P.M. Naresh Ponda vs. N. G. Patgavkar; 4-40 P.M. James D'Souza and Miss Q. Saldanha vs. A. G. Kalyanpur and Miss S. Phansalkar; 5-00 P.M. G. P. Shirke and Mrs. Soman vs. T. Le Febour and Miss S. Cooper; 5-20 P.M. H. Ferreira and Mrs. B. Castelino vs. B. deSouza and Miss T. Nazareth; 5-40 P.M. Miss S. S. Phansalkar and Partner vs. Miss T. Vakil and Miss Shroff; 6-00 P.M. Mrs. Nasikwala and Miss Moloobhoy vs. Miss K. Patange and Miss Jadhav; 6-20 P.M. Mrs. Suman and Miss Nigudkar vs. Miss S. Cooper and Miss Z. Hoosein, 6-40 A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal vs. N. J. Antia and K. M. G. Menon; 7-00 P.M. G. D. Patwardhan and Mugwe vs. G. S. Bhagwat and Cataldo Dias; 7-20 P.M. A G. Kalyanpur and R. D. Desai vs. C DeSoysa and E. Cordeiro.

Tatas Get A Walk-Over

BOMBAY, Saturday: As the Lancashire Fusiliers (Deolali) intimated their inability to fulfill their engagement with the Tatas this evening in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament the local side gets a walk-over and now move into the second round.

Mandon, the Tata's captain, has expressed. however, that provided that the W.I.F.A. has no objection, his side will be prepared to play the Lancashire Fusiliers if they arrive in time for the playing of the first round.

PAKISTAN OLYMPIC MEET

POONA, August 23, (A.P.I.): Arrangements to hold the first Pakistan Olympic meet at Karachi in January 1948 are being made by the All Pakistan Olympic Association which has been recently formed with Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer as President.

The Association has also decided to send a Pakistan Olympic team to London to participate in the 1948 World Olympics and Mr. Jaffer is proceeding to Europe for confirming Pakistan's affiliation to the world parent body governing olympics.

MUSHTAQ NOT TO BE WITH INDIAN TEAM

POONA, August 22 (API): Syed Mustaque Ali, well-known Indian cricketer, may not accompany the Indian team on its Australian tour, according to reports received here. Whilst the definite reason for Mustaque Ali's reported decision is not known, it is stated in cricketing circles here, that the Indore State authorities, where he serves are not seeing their way to grant him permission to undertake the tour.

LUCRATIVE DOUBLES FOR SVAMVUR AND AVASIA

Punters' Calculations Upset At Poona Summer Meeting

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, August 23

Punters had lean time again when the Fourth Summer Meeting was decided. The lucratives doubles recorded for Major Svamvur and Mr. Avasia upset their calculations. Major Svamvur's double was through the medium of the 31 to 1 Well Dealt and King's Cup while both of Mr. Avasia's candidates were not seriously reckoned.

Rain spared during the day but the racing track was on the heavy side and hence poor timings were again recorded.

Maharaja of Gwalior did not arrive in Poona as was expected and all his candidates were made course scratchings.

In the Second Division of the Bhamburda Plate as a sequence upon the objection which was upheld by the Stewards, the original placing orders were reversed. Lakshmi Devi who had originally placed third was awarded the second place and Post to Post was relegated to third position. Only three tickets each returnings Rs. 8,614 were solved on the treble event pool.

Following are the results:—

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's MOULIN ROUGE 8-7 P. Khade 1
M/s. Bhogilal H. Patel and I. G. Gajjar's KASHMIRA 8-7 Raut 2
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 8-7 Mull Singh 3
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's LOCH MAIDEN 8-7 Khalil 4

Not run: Rukshmani Devi and Queen's Cup.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 82 and Rs. 57.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major A. Svamvur's WELL DEALT 8-7 Lovekin 1
Messrs. R O Valia and H R Mehta's LAKSHMI DEVI 8-7 B Khalil .. 2
Mr Osman Chotani's POST TO POST 8-7 Narayan S 3
Mr I G Gajjar's MUKTI 8-7 J Bhosle 4

Not run: Patricia's Choice, Joutte, Q. of Gwalior, Maha Nanda, The Shrew, and Padmini Devi.

Won by: 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 23 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 324. Places Rs. 58, Rs. 27 and Rs. 68.

Trainer: G. Bell.

THE YERAVADA PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's LALAJI 8-0 Shiba 1
Mrs. A L J Talib's DULHAN 9-3 Antoo 2
Mr K S Irani's DAISY TRIPPER 8-7 Shivaji 3
Mr Pyarali N Dossa's BOUNTY 8-5 Medhe G 4

Not run: Kiran Kumari, Golden Boy and President.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 164. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21

Trainer: T Fergusson.

THE E. S. GODFREY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr P B Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 7-13 B Khalil 1
Mr A A Suterwalla's FLOWER OF BARODA 8-1 Cunningham .. 2
Mr S I Jhaga's PATHAN 8-2 S Chavan 3
Mr Sion F Nessim's LORD BILL 7-13 P Khade 4

Not run: Truman, D. Day, and Sitamgar.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 19 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: T Fergusson.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. Justice's SHAHI BAG 8-13 Duffy 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8-8 Kasbekar 2
The Chief of Patdi and Kunvari Padmadevi Jaykrishna's SOME TREASURE 8-8 Shanker P 3
Mr N D Bagree's WELSH LASS 8-8 S Chavan 4

Not run: Irish Right, Mimizan, Ferial and Ambush.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths. 10 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 19 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: F Malone.

THE ANDOVER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A A Suterwalla's GIPSY MOON 8-5 McQuade 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL CONSORT 8-0 S Chavan 2
Mrs. K M Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-8 West 3
Mrs. Habib I. Rahimtoola's PHILITA 8-11 Duffy 4

Not run: Miss Cluny, Comet and D. Kumar.

Won by: Neck, Neck, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 49 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18

Trainer: Mohd. Nafa.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Sultan Moloobhoy and Syed Wajid Ali's MAURETANIA 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Esoufally's LADY CLEOPATRA 8-7 Duffy 2
Mr R P Ebrahim's ROYAL FLOWER 8-7 Nasseruddin 3
Rao Saheb D K Parker's BEGUM CHITOR 8-7 P Khade 4

Not run: Nafeeza, Jeanne d'Arc, Blue Lotus, Mohini, E. Hope and Nicotine.

Won by: 1 length, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 21 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE YERAVADA PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs

Major A Svamvur's KING CUP 9-6 Lovekin 1
Mr K S Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-10 Nasseruddin 2
Mr Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 8-12 Kasbekar 3
Mr Diamond's YALTA 9-4 P Shanker 4

Not run: Shan-E-Hind, Shah Nawaz, Devas Luck and Zanzavat.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 39 and Rs. 31.

Trainer: G Bell.

Ghaus Mohammed Beaten In England Lawn Tennis Final

SCARBOROUGH, Aug. 23, (Reuter): The Indian, Ghaus Mohammed, was beaten in the final of the north of England Lawn Tennis championship Men's singles by Ignacy Tloczynski of Poland by 7/5 6/4, 2/6, 6/3.

Tloczynski thus retained the title

The diminutive Chinese, Miss Gem Hoahing won the Women's singles beating Miss V. Cooper. 6/2, 6/0, in the final.

New World Record For Two Mile Trotting Race

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND, August 23, (UPA): Chestertown set a new world's record of 4 min. 19.4 secs. to win the Roosevelt Two Mile Trotting Race here today.

TEN KILLED, 15 MISSING

Explosion In Durham Coal Pit

LONDON, August 23, (Reuter).—Ten men, it is believed, lost their lives early today in an explosion which occurred at the Morison North Pit, Rannfield Plain, County Durham, early today.

Five are seriously injured and 15 missing. The miners were working on the night shift when the explosion occurred. Ten other men are so far unaccounted for, relief brigades were rushed to the scene of the explosion.

The Morison Pit is one of the large groups of collieries in the Stanley area.

B. N. RAU FOR BURMA

CALCUTTA August 23, (A.P.I.): Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India, called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning at Mahatmaji's camp in Belliaghata. He is leaving for Burma tomorrow at the invitation of the Burma Government, to advise them on Burma's constitution

Sardar To Be India's Deputy Prime Minister

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (API): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be the Deputy Prime Minister of India, says a "communique"

Jinnah As Guide To Pakistan Consembly

KARACHI, August 23 (A.P.I.): The Pakistan Constituent Assembly will have no official constitutional adviser to it, it is understood

It is pointed out that the Governor-General Qaide-i-Azam Jinnah who is the President of the Assembly and an expert in constitutional law will be guiding the assembly in drafting the constitution assisted by Mr. Ashir Ahmed the Secretary of the Constituent Assembly.

GRADY IN CITY

Will Be Entertained At Taj On Wednesday

Dr. Henry F. G. Grady the American Ambassador to India will be arriving in Bombay today (Sunday) and will be entertained at the Taj on Wednesday evening by an influential group of hosts headed by Mayor Mr. A, P. Sabavala.

Amongst the other hosts are Mrs. Mithan Lam, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Hasanally P. Ebrahim, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Sir Francis Low, Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Mr. Joachim Alva.

SHOWERS IN SOUTH RAJPUTANA

All-India Weather

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

The Bay depression is centred this morning about 100 miles east of Calingapatam and is likely to move in a nor'nwesterly direction. The trough of low pressure in the north Arabian Sea has become unimportant. Well distributed light to moderate rain has fallen over the country outside north-west India, Bihar and south-east Madras. A few showers have also occurred in south Rajputana.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 24TH EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in north-east India, the Deccan, the Konkan, the Central Provinces and the north Madras Coast and local in the United Provinces. Central India, Mysore and Malabar. A few showers are likely in Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Gujarat and South-east Madras.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Locally heavy rain will occur in South Bengal and the hills of the East United Provinces within the next 48 hours.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from June 1 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:

Ahmedabad 90 78 0.3 13.3 plus 1.5; Baroda 88 77 0.5 17.4 —; Bhopal 88 73 1.8 25.8 minus 9.7; Bhuj 85 77 0.2 1.6 minus 8.4; BOMBAY 83 75 1.4 37.9 minus 15.7; Calcutta 92 80 0.6 36.5 plus 2.4; Cawnpore 90 75 T 21.2 minus 0.8; Cherrapunji 73 66 0.6 269.7 plus 9.7; Delhi 90 77 0.1 4.8 minus 11.3, Hyderabad (Dn) 78 71 0.2 18.1 plus 3.7; Hyderabad (Sd) 103 82 0 0 minus 5.1; Indore 86 73 0.7 22.1 minus 1.0; Karachi 88 80 0 1.2 minus 4.1; Lucknow 89 78 T 35.8 plus 10.6, Madras 88 78 T 7.5 minus 5.1; Mahabaleshwar 65 62 3.3 122.7 minus 82.9; Mysore 78 68 T 6.6 minus 0.2; Nagpur 88 76 0.1 26.6 —, Patna 92 82 0 27.6 minus 0.2; Poona 80 71 T 13.8 minus 0.2; Rajkot 85 76 0.3 7.1 minus 11.5; Simla 67 60 0.1 19.5 minus 16.7; Srinagar Nil; Surat 86 76 0.7 14.6 minus 17.3.

"I AM NOT A COMMUNIST", SAYS CHAPLIN

HOLLYWOOD, (Reuter) Screen comedian Charlie Chaplin, accused of Communist sympathies, has accepted the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee's invitation to defend his views, declaring that he is not a Communist but a "peace-monger".

In a letter to the committee, Chaplin wrote: "You have been quoted by the press as saying you wish to ask me if I am a Communist.

"In order that you may be completely up-to-date on my thinking I suggest you view carefully my latest production, "Monsieur Verdoux". It is against war and the futile slaughter of outh.

"While you are preparing your subpoena I will give you a hint on where I stand. I am not a Communist I am a peace-monger".

A former chairman of the Committee, Mr. John Rankin, recently demanded in the House of Representatives that Mr. Chaplin, a British citizen, should be deported.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope of writing time required) Pandit Kalipur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR Chandrika 3 B Adams Road Tevnampet P. O. Madras

INDIA'S SHIPPING POLICY

Coastal Vessels To Be Manned By Nationals

LONDON, August 23, (Reuter): The long-term policy of India and Pakistan will, presumably, be completely to man their coastal trade vessels by their own nationals states a report issued today by the Officers' (merchant navy) Federation which examines the effect of the Indian coast.

"Presumably, the new dominions will strive to develop shipping industries from their respective ports" the report states.

"It remains to be seen to what extent, if any, they will reserve their coastal trade to vessels registered in their own ports, and what regulations and limitations will be imposed as to the command and manning of the ships by foreigners".

The Council of the Federation finds difficulty, the report adds, in believing that there will be either a desire or a practical possibility of existing United Kingdom personnel becoming unwanted in Indian or Pakistan ships

Royal Pakistan Navy

NEW DELHI, August 23 (API):—All ships in commission and shore establishments have been manned as far as possible by personnel of their respective Dominions says a press note issued by the Armed Forces Headquarters (India)

The note adds: It will, however, be sometime before all personnel can be redistributed owing to the lack of balanced proportions in the various ranks and branches.

On August 15, the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy assumed command of all ships allocated to India. The Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Pakistan Navy, assumed command of the following Pakistan ships, most of which are in Karachi: HMPS Godavari (sloop); HMPS Dhanush (Firgate); HMPS Baluchistan (Minesweeper); HMPS Oudh (Minesweeper); HMPS Baroda (Trawler); and the HDML (Harbour Defence Motor Launch) Flotilla.

The remaining Pakistan ships are lying in reserve or under refit in Bombay and will remain under the ultimate control of the Joint Defence Council until they can be handed over.

India boys who were previously under training in the Boys Training Establishments in Karachi are now being transferred to Bombay. This will make accommodation available in Karachi to enable Pakistan to set up a naval depot

Demand For Linguistic Provinces In Consembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21.

A demand for the creation of linguistic provinces and particularly for a separate Andhra province will be made in the form of three amendments to the Report on Principles of Union Constitution during the week in the Constituent Assembly. The Provinces will be Tamilnad, Andhra, Kerala, Karnatak, Maharastra, Gujerat and Central Provinces (minus Marathi-speaking districts) in place of the present Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces.

Consembly Sub-Committee To Visit Bihar

PATNA August 22, (A.P.I.): The Excluded Areas (other than Assam) Sub-Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly will visit Bihar in the first week of September. it is learnt.

Two Injured In House Collapse In Fort

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two persons were injured when a portion of a two-storeyed building in Hamam Street in Fort collapsed this afternoon. The injured persons, who are now in the hospital, were at work in a leather factory on the upper floor, when the accident took place.

Jew Suspects Arrested

JERUSALEM, August 23, (Reuter): Jews suspected of being implicated in the kidnapping and hanging of the two British intelligence corps sergeants, Clifford Martin of Coventry and Mervyn Paice of Bristol, have been arrested by Palestine Police, it was announced here today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPA).—State Department disclosed today that more than 50,000 tons of military supplies, valued at $18,000,000 are en route to Greece aboard army transport vessels.—U.P.A.

SENATE DEBATES POONA UNIVERSITY DRAFT BILL

Two Important Amendments To Syndicate Report Carried By Large Majority

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Senate of the Bombay University dispersed this evening after disposing of several important items on the agenda during a two-day session.

An interesting item that came for discussion during the fag-end of the session was regarding the academic costumes to be worn at Convocations.

Mr. Babubhai J. Patel moved that the Syndicate be requested to consider the desirability and feasibility of deleting the Ordinances prescribing the academic costumes to be worn at Convocations.

"MODIFY THOSE ORDINANCES"

Dr. G. M. Kurulkar moved an amendment requesting the Syndicate to consider the desirability of modifying the Ordinance in such a way as to make the academic costumes to be worn at convocations suit the Indian traditions and tastes.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

POONA VARSITY DRAFT BILL

Earlier in the day report of the Bombay University Syndicate on the draft bill for the establishment of a university for Poona, proposed to be introduced in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly came in for discussion at the adjourned meeting of the Senate.

Mr. K. M. Khadye moved that the report be approved and forwarded to the Government for information and action.

The Syndicate in its report recommended that the Poona University should be a unitary university with its jurisdiction restricted to the city of Poona. The Syndicate opined that no college whether in or outside Poona should be included as a constituent college in, or be affiliated to, the Poona University without its previous consent and that there should be no compulsion in the matter.

The syndicate further expressed the opinion that the bill sought to create a hybrid university with features peculiar to both a university and an affiliated university, to the prejudice of colleges which were not constituent colleges.

The Syndicate further stated that the bill was disfigured by the provisions relating to offences and penalties which were entirely out of place in a piece of legislation establishing and incorporating a university. The Syndicate were strongly of the opinion that all these provisions should be deleted.

The Syndicate were opposed to Government being given more powers than they possessed under the Bombay University Act, as it was anxious that the academic freedom of the University should not be jeopardised by a provision like the proposed Section 7 of the draft bill which perpetuated a piece of reactionary legislation introduced at the instance of Lord Curzon when the Indian Universities Act was passed. The Syndicate further expressed the view that the vast powers proposed to be given to the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council and the limited power proposed to be conferred on the Court, would be not in the larger interests of the University and the higher education. In particular, it considered the maximum term of office of four years for the first Vice-Chancellor to be far too strong.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Vice-Chancellor

TWO AMENDMENTS CARRIED

Prof. D. D. Vadekar moved an amendcent that such sections of the Syndicate's report as recommending that the Poona university should be a unitary university and suggesting that the draft Bill sought to create a hybrid university should be deleted. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Another amendment moved by Mr. S. S. Naik sought to add to the Syndicate's report that the Thana, Kolaba and the Ratnagiri Districts should remain attached to the Bombay University as hitherto. This amendment was also carried by a large majority, and the original motion as amended was adopted by the Senate as a substantive resolution.

A resolution sponsored by the syndicate and suggesting increased scales and grades of pay for the members of the college staff was referred back to the syndicate for further consideration.

Towards Real People's Raj

SHANKERRAO DEO'S LETTERS TO PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

POONA, August 23.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo has addressed a letter to the Prime Ministers of all provinces in the course of which he says:

"It will be idle to conceal from you the fact that the working of the Congress Governments in provinces today gives little satisfaction to the people, and there is a kind of distrust in their minds regarding the ability and sometimes even the intentions of our Governments. There is a certain disappointment and the people have become impatient. They feel that they are not getting from the Governments that measure of help and relief which, they think they have a right to.

"I know that there is not sufficient understanding and appreciation of the fact that the great and difficult problems the Congress Governments have to solve to-day are not of their own making. They are the results of the second world war and are common to many other countries. Besides, India has her special problems too, The great freedom struggle though successfully concluded, has created conditions in this country which are tantamount to a civil war. The maintenance of peace and order has, therefore become the first priority, on the resources of practically all the provincial Governments.

"The scarcity of food and clothing and other necessities of life, ineffective controls, black marketing and the all-pervading corruption among Government servants are things which greatly add to the difficulties and worries of the Governments. Yet if our country is to be saved and firmly placed on the path of progress which will ensure just and equal treatment to all without any distinction of high and low then the Congress Governments and the people have to co-operate with faith and mutual confidence and solve these problems with courage and patience."

SHORT AND LONG-TERM PLANS

The letter adds: "A short-term plan which will successfully eradicate the evil of wide-spread corruption, put a stop to black marketing that is corroding the moral basis of our society and which will solve the problem of scarcity of food, cloth and other necessities of life must, I feel; be prepared immediately. The work of drawing up of a long-term plan must also be undertaken without delay so that the promises given in the various Congress resolutions and election manifestoes may be fulfilled and the declarations made by the Congress of transferring power to workers and peasants and of establishing democracy based on social equality and justice may be implemented.

"In this double task you and your colleagues can render effective and valuable help. I, therefore, request you and your colleagues through you to co-operate with us by suggesting a concrete plan or programme of work to be carried out according to a definite and fixed time-table even during the interim period before free India begins to function under the new constitution."

The letter concludes: "The British Government has transferred power to the Congress and the League. The people are naturally expecting the Congress to use this power to give them immediate relief and also to establish the real People's Raj.

"The question whether the present Congress is capable of achieving this stupendous task or whether a revolutionary change in its organisational structure is necessary is also an important point which Congressmen have to decide.

"It is proposed to hold a joint conference of Presidents of the P.C.C.'s and Premiers of the Congress Provinces at the time of the meeting of the Working Committee just before the session of the A.I.C.C. in the third or fourth week of September."—"Indian News Chronicle."

SOUTH AFRICA TO BRITAIN'S RESCUE

Financial Aid By Means Of Loan

LONDON, August 23 (Reuter): South Africa is going to help Great Britain in her economic and financial crisis. "Reuter" learns today that the Union is to provide United Kingdom with a loan of between £60,000,000 and £80,000,000. With this money Britain is going to buy South African fruit and tinned goods. One of the conditions of the loan is that the money granted shall be utilised in buying South African products.

Provision of this considerable financial aid is a result of the recent mission to London of Mr. S. F. Watson, the Union Minister of Economic Development and Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, Minister of Agriculture.

As Britain was compelled to save dollars she had to cut down on American imports, but under the non-discrimination clause she was prevented from transferring such orders to South Africa or any other sterling country. In other words a reduction in American imports means a corresponding cutting down of South African goods which Britain had been accustomed to purchase and this in turn would have meant a heavy loss to Union exporters particularly fruit growers.

South Africa offered financial credits to Britain as an alternative. This suggestion was accepted and finally "Reuter" learns it was decided to grant a loan of not less than £60,000,000 and not more than £80,000,000.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LOAN AGREEMENT

Non-Discrimination Clause To Be Liberalised

WASHINGTON, August 23 (Reuter): Informal agreement to liberalise the Non-Discrimination Article (nine) of the AAnglo-Aberican Loan Agreement was reported here today to have been reached between Sir Wilfred Eady, Leader of the British Financial Delegation, and the United States officials.

It was the second major result of the conference, which was adjourned last night with the announcement that Sir Wilfred Eady and Mr. Cameron Cobbold, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, were returning to London tomorrow to "report progress to the Government and to discuss policy requirements."

Previously, agreement had been reached on the Convertibility Clause (eight). The agreement on the Non-Discrimination Clause (which limits Britain's ability to buy in soft currency areas) was understood to be unofficial and it was expected to remain so, pending the continuing technical discussions on ways and means of formalising modification without approach to United States Congress.

The effect of it will, however, be to enable Britain further to cut dollar purchases in the United States and try to make up for them by buying similar goods in the empire and soft currency areas in line wth her new Austerity drive.

It was understood here today that Sir Wilfred Eady would confer with British Cabinet Ministers as soon as he arrived in London for the purpose of drawing up a picture of Britain's balance of payments position in readiness for the resumption of high level conferences either in Washington or London

Joglekar For Stockholm

CALCUTTA, August 23 (U.P.): Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who has come here to attend the Working Committee of the Trade Union Congress will fly from Calcutta to Karachi 'en route' to Stockholm where he will represent Indian workers at the forthcoming meeting of the Metal Trades Industry Committee called by the I.L.O. for September 2.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

EXCITING FINISH OF FINAL TEST.—HERO OF THE MATCH.—VIJAY MERCHANT'S DISABILITY.—INDIAN TEAM WITHOUT BACKBONE.—HIS SUCCESSOR.—ZONAL SOCCER.—BOMBAY'S DEBT TO ADAMS.—CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

Contrary to expectations, the final Test match between England and South Africa had a very exciting finish at the Oval. The tourists raced hard against time, but failed to beat the clock. When the stumps were drawn they were only 28 runs behind the winning mark with 3 wickets in hand. Of course they would not have had this fighting opportunity, had not England's skipper, Norman Yardley, applied closure when he had 4 wickets standing. It is true he wanted to beat the Springboks outright. Well within the margin of 450 set before them. A team which was dismissed for a total of 302 in the first innings was not expected to go very far in the second on a wearing wicket.

HERO OF THE MATCH.

But Bruce Mitchell upset the fond calculations of the home captain, and nearly gave a licking to his side. He was undoubtedly the hero of the match. It was mainly due to his stout effort, his team was saved a follow on. Then in the second innings he batted again with commendable patience and grit and carried his side within sight of victory. Incidentally he recorded the rare feat by scoring 120 and 189 not out in the two successive innings. It must be said to the credit of the British cricket fans that they supported the match in large numbers, even though the fate of the rubbers had been decided in the earlier Test. One however wished that the batting was more enterprising and spectacular than they were invited to enjoy.

VIJAY MERCHANT'S DISABILITY.

The time for the Indian cricket team to start for Australia is drawing near. The selected players have already assembled at Poona for necessary practice and training. But the most disappointing news is that India's skipper Vijay Merchant will not be able to lead the side and help it to the best of his ability. Physical unfitness of an accountable nature prevents him from making the trip to Down Under". He has asked the Board of Control for cricket in India to relieve him of his responsibility. I understand from a very reliable authority that efforts are being made to persuade Vijay to accompany the team—even as a non-playing Captain —in case his physical disability does not permit him to play his full part in the matches.

TEAM WITHOUT BACKBONE.

Vijay is still under the treatment of specialists. It is fervently hoped that he will be free from his malady soon and be in a position to undertake the journey, without him the Indian team will be without his backbone. There are many people who are even questioning the wisdom of sending of the team to Australia without him. Did we not see in England last year, whenever Vijay failed, our team made a miserable show? Now who is going to lay the foundation of our scores and contribute the largest and substantial share on his own account? Things will be much more difficult against the mighty Kangaroos than it was against the old British lion—even though the climatic conditions will be much more favourable in Australia than it was in England

Whether Vijay is able to go or not it is not possible to cancel the tour at this late hour. We must face the music as best as we can. I have no doubt the Australians will be as much disappointed as we are on account of the unfortunate absence from the team of our brightest star.

I am glad the Board of Control discountenanced the idea of inviting the Nawab of Pataudi to take up the leadership. We do not know whether he has handled a bat at all since he returned from England Unless he is good enough as a batsman he has no place in the team.

Amarnath may not be an inspiring captain, but he knows the abilities of his colleagues thoroughly and may be depended upon to utilise them with judicious care. Duleep would be an excellent choice as a non-playing captain. But I doubt if his journalistic engagement would permit him to undertake the additional responsibihty. It may not be wiser to burden him with the task, unless he chooses to accept the captaincy in preference to the journalistic commission.

ZONAL SOCCER

It is a pity the final match in the Zonal football tournament was put off by a week or so. The rains intervened and cooled down the enthusiasm of the public which the earlier engagements had generated. I certainly expected a big crowd when Bombay tried conclusions with South India on Wednesday. Still I am not prepared to admit that the match—or the competition—fell flat on the Cooperage-goers. In fact the latter made an excellent beginning. If I were to bet, which I never do as a matter of principle, I would lay my last pice on its phenomenal success within a few years. The only thing necessary is early preparation and judicious selection of the rival teams.

BOMBAY'S DEBT TO ADAMS.

Bombay won by the substantial margin of four goals without response. Mervyn Adams earned the distinction of scoring all of them. But South India must thank Hussain for elbowing out right backs of a much higher calibre than himself and stepping into their shoes. He made himself an object of ridicule to the spectators. It was mainly due to his faulty play his side was so badly mauled. It must however be mentioned that the South Indians never played as a team and their shooting left much to be desired.

Bombay outclassed their opponents in every department of the game and deserved to win easily. Many people however wished that there were more local Indian players in the side than it was actually composed of.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

We find the Board of Control for Cricket in India has included the Pakistan provinces in the draw for the National Cricket Championship of India. I wonder if this was done with consent and approval of the provinces concerned. If not we should not be at all surprised if they refuse to participate in the National Championship of India. It is now common knowledge that Pakistan is already trying to establish National sporting bodies within its borders. As provincial organisations are already in existence it should not find much difficulty in organising the central ones. It is now a question of time when the division of the assets of the various Indian controlling bodies will be claimed by Pakistan.

Is It True?

That the latest discovery by the "Blitz" sleuth is the wholesale transfer of the famous Lusitanian hockey team to the House of Tatas?

That the Lusitanian bosses are so dumbfounded by the announcement of desertion by their stars that they have not been able to ascertain the truth yet?

That the House of Tatas are aware of any movement on their part to rope in Lusi stars either collectively or singly?

That the elections of the B.P.H.A. were declared null and void by President Naval Tata — just to prolong the agony of the rival candidates by another month?

That the vote-catching campaign will be carried on on a more vigorous scale than before, so that nobody may be left behind in the race for office?

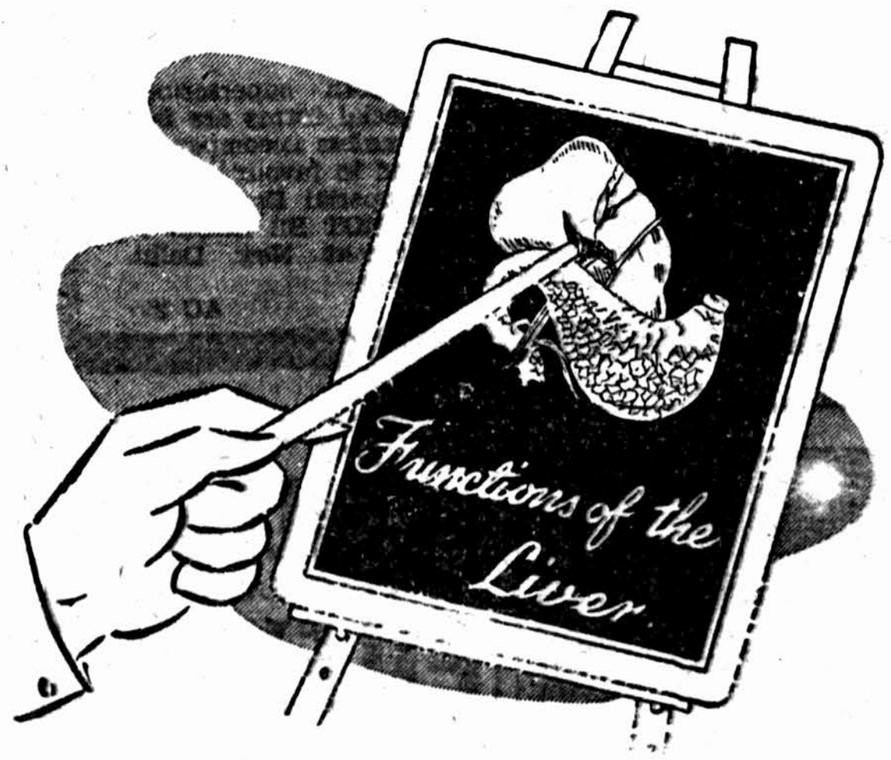
That the B.P.O.A. has shelved its general elections for the time being —just to allow sufficient time to Sorab Bhoot to complete his canvassing in the hockey field?

That the Springboks gave an exciting time to the British Lion in the final Test at the oval, but the Lion managed to beat the clock with 28 runs in hand

That the M.C.C. is thinking of passing a law that overseas players should not emulate the examples of British batsmen in the slow—scoring direction?

That stodgy batting is their monopoly and anybody infringing their copy right should be penalised with a dose of bodyline bowling a la Harold Larwood?

That England has not been able to produce bowlers of the stamp of Larwood and Verity this season has created deep dismay in the ranks of their selectors?



....The importance of the Liver can never be over-estimated. It sustains and protects the human body by reproduction of red bloodcells, by assimilation of Protein, Carbo-hydrates and Fat, by assisting digestion by formation of bile, by its anti-toxic and Protective functions and in several other ways....

So it is only natural that the Liver calls for your constant care and attention, and this is where QUMARESH is indispensible.

QUMARESH protects the Liver & Stomach from diseases like Infantile Liver, Hepatic obstruction with Dropsy; Tropical congestion of the Liver, Jaundice, Intestinal troubles during dentition, Summer diarrhoea, post-natal anorexia (Sutika), Anasarca, etc.

QUMARESH

THE ORIENTAL RESEARCH & CHEMICAL LABORATORY LTD

When your clothes are washed with Sunlight Soap they begin to look whiter and brighter than ever before. The rich lather of Sunlight penetrates the fibres and then, without any beating, it *safely* lifts away *all* the dirt — even from the extra-dirty parts! You will like the fresh fragrance of clothes washed with Sunlight — the soap that is also kind to your hands!

SUNLIGHT SOAP

S. 89-50 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

'Typical' American Family Lives On Modest Income

(Continued from Page 7)

veals how their money is apportioned:

Food	676.00
Home financing	505.80
Tithe to Church	283.00
Taxes	200.00
Life Insurance	239.00
Hospitalization	24.00
Utilities	143.00
Water-softener service	30.00
Payments on new roof	116.00
Paint and repairs	50.00
Coal	60.00
Transportation	100.00
Newspapers	23.70
Postage	20.00
Cleaner	25.00
Haircuts	24.00
Cod liver oil	18.00
Medical care	40.00
Pin money	52.00
Clothes, gifts, misc.	200.00

(The Reeves also get 20 dollars a month from a tenant who rents one of the attic rooms. This sum goes to pay the bank note each month on the 250-dollar loan financing Max's radio course.

The spending patterns of the Reeves family and the income group it represents reveal the needs, customs and habits of millions of hard-working, simple-living Americans. As characterized in the novels, magazine stories, motion pictures and advertisements, the 'typical Americans" are the bookkeepers, the bank tellers, the small shopowners, the teachers, the service station operators, the industrial workers and the skilled craftsmen found in the broad middle strata o United States citizenry. Their way of living tells most of the story of life in the United States.

A clergyman his face red from wind and rain, approached a policeman. His overcoat collar was turned up, so that the policeman did not see the clerical collar.

"Can you tell me the time, please?" he asked.

"They'll be open in ten minutes," said the policeman.

A man had been complaining to an acquaintance in his office that he was not lucky in finding attractive women to take out. His friend said: You want to try my dodge. Drive up late one afternoon to Westport, and wait at the station for the train to pull in. The wives will be waiting to drive their husbands home, and there are always one or two husbands who miss the train. Ask one of the girls for a date, and she'll be so wild at her husband for missing the train that she'll accept like a shot."

The man thought this a grand idea, and the next evening he set out on his quest. He was very impatient, and when he got to Stamford he thought: Why should I go any farther? There's a station here, for I'll try my luck." So he waited for the next train, and sure enough the men got off and drove away with their wives, and one lovely girl was left over. He went up to her and asked her to have dinner with him, and she accepted at once. They dined and wined and danced, and went back to her house for another drink or two. Just as things were getting exciting, the husband entered unexpectedly and started shouting abuse at his wife. Suddenly he noticed the man, who was attempting to slide out of the door.

"So it's you, skunk!" he bellowed. "I told you *Westport*, not Stamford!"

*

"How long was your last cook with you?"

"She wasn't. She was against us from the start."

*

When he put a penny in the slot of a stamp-machine outside a suburban post office a man was surprised to receive not only half a dozen stamps, but a small shower of coppers. So he went into the post office and said: "That stamp machine—"

He got no farther.

"Oh, I know," said the girl behind the counter, "it's jammed again," and she pushed a penny across the counter.

*

Johnny came home from a party and said to his mother: "You promised me a shilling if I behaved myself."

"Yes, dear."

"Well—you've saved a bob!"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 16,400 yards serviceable Shirting Angola Drab, width 28/30", located at 337 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Avadi, Madras. *Reserve price Rs. 2/4/- per yard.* Bids for whole quantity only.
2. 200,000 serviceable Kurtas Cotton, located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. *Reserve price Rs. 1/12/- each.* Bids for minimum of 50,000.
3. 100,000 serviceable Kurtas Cotton, located at Ordnance Depot, Mokameh. *Reserve price Rs. 1/12/- each.* Bids for minimum of 50,000.
4. 100,000 serviceable Kurtas Cotton, located at Ordnance Depot, Secunderabad. *Reserve price Rs. 1/12/- each.* Bids for minimum of 50,000.
5. 595 cwts. serviceable Cordage Jute, 1½", held by Stock Verification Officer, Church Lane, Calcutta. *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.
6. 2,100 cwts. unused Jute Rope, ½" located at Military Farm Depot, Sitapur. *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 500 cwts.
7. 464,700 feet unused Cord Silk Parachute, Braided, in coils, located at Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore. *Reserve price Rs. 4/- per 100 feet.* Bids for whole quantity only.
8. 100,000 pairs serviceable Drawers Cotton Knitted long (No. 1088). located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore, *Reserve price Rs. 2/4/- per pair.* Bids for minimum of 25.000 pairs.
9. 93 kilograms serviceable Benzylamino-Sulphonamide, located at Army Medical Stores, Bombay. *Reserve price Rs. 6/- per kilogram.* Bids for whole quantity only.
10. 20,790 packets serviceable Wool Cotton Absorbent, 4 oz. packets and 24,000 serviceable Wool Cotton Absorbent, compressed, 10 oz. packets, located at Central Medical Stores Depot, Bombay (formerly Army Medical Stores, India, Bombay). All for sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs. 5,000/-.*
11. 278,400 hanks of unused Nylon Synthetic Ligature. 12" long, in hanks of 50 strands, *Reserve price As. -/2/- each.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 hanks.
12. 24,800 packets unused Base Acrylic Resin for Plastic Dental work. (8 oz. packets). *Reserve price Rs. 2/- per packet.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 packets.
    Items 11 and 12 are located at Army Medical Stores. Bombay.
13. One unused Ice Plant by York, capacity about 3 tons, consisting of Ammonia Compressor, tank 16'x7'x3½' deep, vertical air agitator fitted with 1½ H.P. motor, cork slabs and granulated cork, 80 ice cans 8"x16"x33½". 20 H.P. Westinghouse motor, 208 volts, 3 phase. 60 cycles or 400 volts, 3 phase, located at Zone 2.3 USASS. Hoboken Warehouse, Calcutta. *Reserve price Rs. 18,000/-.*

Quantities of items 1 to 12 inclusive are approximate.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price, received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by 8th September, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by 15th September, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on 9th September, 1947. Stores must be removed by 30th September, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, both superscribed "WS38", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore and Madras.

AC 297

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

TAGORE AND GANDHI

• PILES •
CAN BE TREATED WITH
PILEX PILLS AND OINTMENT
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS
FREE LITERATURE FROM
HIMCO LABORATORIES
Post Box 54, 251, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting up to 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2-8 if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8. If almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5.

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajas and advertisers. Price Rs. 2-8 for 15 days.

Vaidraj Akhil Kishore Nath
No. 74, P. O. Suriya, Dist. Hazaribagh.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

FORGOTTEN TRADITIONS OF INDIA—CAPITALISTS MONOPOLISE ART—BRING ART TO THE PEOPLE—TASK BEFORE GOVERNMENT —SLUMS AND CIVIC BEAUTY—PLACE OF THEATRES IN PLANNING SCHEMES—MEMORIALS TO CELEBRITIES OF PAST.

The midnight of Thursday 14th August 1947 will add a new chapter to the history of modern India, as it has ushered in the era of complete political freedom and power in the two Dominions into which the country is partitioned. While addressing the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, Lord Mountbatten referred to the two states as "heirs to old and proud civilisations", but both the states will have to apply all their energies to the re-development of their cultural individuality and distinctive characteristics in order to vindicate their prestige as heirs to old and proud civilisations

AGE OF RE-EFFLORESCENCE

The cultural traditions of India as a whole were greatly interfered with by foreign domination. The imposition of western education, customs and modes of life have been the chief factor of the insidious effacement of the peculiar traits of Indian culture. Arts, with whose currents life was saturated and which were the principal elements in the pattern of culture, were left as nobody's concern. They have, however, survived in a tottering condition and as luxuries of the privileged few and as antiques intended for storage in museums and galleries.

Lord Mountbatten recalled the reign of Akbar for the sake of political and religious tolerance for which it was noted. He rightly remarked that Akbar's tradition has not always been consistently followed by British or Indians and then he earnestly pleaded for adherence, in the years to come, to the principles taught by this great emperor. Akbar is remembered for his policy of tolerance only. He should be better remembered and emulated for the liberal patronage extended by him to arts and learning. His epoch-making reign was the period of re-efflorescence of the potic, musical and artistic genius of India.

The cultural unity, which should be acknowledged as Akbar's unique achievement, was fostered mainly by the creative forces of art. The depth of interest evinced by him in music is illustrated by the visit paid by him to Tansen's 'guru', Swami Haridasji at Brindavan. Poetry, music, dance, painting, architecture and artistic crafts were products of elaboration and collaboration of artiste of different communities. Political and religious tolerance and communal harmony were not political or social expedients. They were logical corollaries of cultural unity.

EFFECTS OF SUBJECTION

With the loss of power the artistic and cultural traditions came almost to a standstill. Subjection has killed the designer in the craftsman. It has stifled the creative abilities of the artist and has led to the suppression of the sense of appreciation of art on the part of the people. Since art received meagre patronage from alien rulers, a common link between the two major communities was interrupted and the grand edifice of cultural unity, which was built four centuries ago, crumbled down. The movement started in recent years for the achievement of communal harmony has ended in failure, because it was prompted by political exigencies and not inspired by the spirit of cultural unity achieved by Akbar.

Now the transfer of power brings to those to whom the authority to shape the destiny of India is assigned, great responsibilities among which should be included the crucial problems of art and culture. The economic impoverishment of the masses will and ought to engage the immediate attention of the National Government, but let it be noted herein that the same has been accentuated, to some extent, by the reprehensible neglect, under the foreign rule, of arts including crafts as a leading industry Capitalism imported from the West in its gross form and the land tenure system are responsible for the social inequalities and unbalanced economy; and they are not going to escape the vigilant eye of the National Government.

CAPITALISM IN CULTURE

It is gratifying to note, from the first broadcast to the nation made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister, that the Government is fully awake to the dangers of concentration of wealth in a few hands. Panditji has virtually sounded a tocsin to vested interests—and has stressed fair and equitable distribution as a solution of the economic problem. Capitalism has also invaded the domain of art, literature and culture. There are some authors, who, prompted by the lure of money, have resorted to mean tactics in order to ensure wide circulation of their books irrespective of the latter's literary merits, and there are some so-called connoisseurs and critics of art who have traded in India's antiquities and sold them to foreign countries. Capitalism has brought into existence a class of wealthy aristocracy which has usurped art as a monopoly and degraded it to the level of a luxury for itself.

The monster of capitalism has also enlisted artists, poets, musicians and dancers to its fold. Artist-capitalists and their well-to-do clients have set a high price on the head of art and reserved it for Excelsior Theatres and Royal Opera Houses. There are some snobbosseurs in the aristocratic rank who are masquerading as architects of culture and are twiddling with art inside the walls of culture-factories founded by themselves. The art and cultural movement headed and conducted by such self-styled leaders and their favourite "society artists" is chiefly responsible for the decline of the high technique of arts like music and dance and for the popularisation of arts of amateurist and sophisticated quality. "Art for the people" is the slogan raised by artist-capitalists and their patrons, but actually people are not allowed by them to approach art.

The firm is another sphere or art in which capitalism has implanted itself firmly. The stock-broker, cotton merchant, industrialist or speculator, though he is unable to make the head or tail of literature, art or music, takes to film-production as an industrial concern and sucks freely hard-earned money of the poor. The coarse, and at times vulgar, stuff which he places in the market easily testifies to his unrefined taste and poor understanding of the cultural and moral responsibilities of the screen. The Indian film, with some exceptions here and there, exerts unhealthy influence on the audience, because its production is almost monopolised by those whose motto is to corner wealth. Being a powerful medium of instruction, art and culture the film should not be left as a private enterprise. It ought to be under the direction and control of the State.

FOR THE PEOPLE

Emancipation of art from the clutches of capitalists—both artists and their patrons—and presentation of the same to the masess should be among the immediate concerns of the National Government. Taste for art is not incompatible with poverty. Conversely stated, art-appreciation is not a divine gift which wealth, alone brings to the privileged few. The current art movement, if critically analysed, will clearly show that wealthy and fastidious dilettanti who style themselves as patrons of arts have expedited the decline of the classical arts of music and dance by upholding false and faked standards set by half-baked amateurs and society artists who are boosted by their publicity agents as great exponents.

Arts for the people should be of authentic classical standards and not of the film-music and street dance types They should not be withheld from the people on the ground that the latter are interested in their folk-forms. There is ample evidence to show that music and dance of high classical types and crafts of excellent designs were popular with the people in the pre-British age. Like food or clothing art is a vital necessity of life. Man in the street should, therefore, have a right of access to it. The National Government should not allow itself to be misled by capitalists, propagandists and the so-called modernists in the fashionable world of art. It should return arts of classical standards to the people and should honour and extend patronage to the artists among the people—the hereditary masters. "Down with capitalism in the domain of art literature and culture" should be the maxim of independent and democratic India.

AWAY WITH SLUMS

Rightly said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while inaugurating the new meeting hall of the Delhi Municipal Committee on August 10 that the real beauty of a city does not depend upon a few palatial buildings here and there, but it lies in the absence of slums. He has enunciated a principle of planning which should be appreciated by municipalities and planning bodies throughout the country. In reply to the request made by the Chairman of the Committee for Governmental aid to the Committee's constructional programme, Panditji made a positive suggestion that he would rather make a beginning with houses for the poor.

Slums are dark spots on almost every big town, and palatial buildings cannot hide a compensate for them. They are, moreover marks of the capitalistic industrial system and unbalanced economic condition. It is futile to expect municipalities to clear slums, when they are dominated by the people who themselves are guilty of creating slums directly or indirectly. The real remedy lies in legislation which the Government should enforce—and, thereby, make it obligatory on industrial concerns to provide decent and healthy houses and environments for workmen. The quarters of factory workers should be designed according to prescribed standards, and principles of planning—and should be inspected periodically

ANOMALY OF PLANNING

While Mr. Albert Mayer, Town Planning Consultant of the Bombay Municipality, is examining schemes of the development of Greater Bombay and traffic problems, agitation has started against proposals for construction of new cinema theatres. The location of places of amusement being an integral part of civic design should be governed by the principles of planning.

If the film industry is granted freedom, it will not hesitate to convert every big house into a theatre, but should it be allowed to do so? One fails to understand why vested interests should be permitted to build cinema theatres at random, when schemes of planning and replanning the city are on the anvil of the authorities. Applications seeking permission for the construction of new theatres should be held over as long as these schemes are not fully considered and finalised; at the same time the problem of housing should be conceded priority over every other proposal of project.

HOMAGE TO ANCIENT CELEBRITIES

Following the dawn of freedom some of the cities and towns are reported to have been ready with lists of roads, streets and squares to be renamed after Indian celebrities; and the majority of such names will be probably drawn from the field of politics. The country is deeply indebted to the politicians who have struggled for the achievement of freedom, but it should not forget some of the celebrities of the remote past if it is proud of the literary and artistic heritage which is linked with them.

Bombay has already initiated the process of renaming roads and streets, and it should give lead to the country in the matter of associating the names of a few outstanding celebrities of the past with prominent roads and localiaies. Vikram and Shalivahan were the originators of the eras which are still current. Ashok, Harsha and Akbar have left their indelible impress on the cultural heritage of the country. All such kings deserve at least the civic honour which is conferred upon politicians. Will the Municipal Corporation appreciate the cultural values, to the budding generation and posterity, of commorating the names of such ancient kings and include them in its list of renaming?

A FINE PAINTING

"Liberty is our birth-right" is a fine painting. It is one of the fresh examples of the progressive art of Mr. Bhanu Smart who ranks amongst the leading artists of Bombay. The painting is noteworthy for the delicacy of line and for its finish. It is expressive of the craving for liberty on the part of Indian women who have been victims of the purdah system.

From the point of views of style, "liberty is our birth-right" is in a striking contrast to "Mother" by the same artist which was reproduced in these columns on 15-12-46 and which was awarded a silver medal in the Bombay Art Society's last annual exhibition. Obviously Mr. Smart is capable of changing from one style to another with ease and success. Both the paintings are good examples of his art and should be judged on their individual merits even if they differ in style.

"LIBERTY IS OUR BIRTHRIGHT"

By Bhanu Smart

JOURNEY THROUGH A NIGHTMARE

(Continued From Page 4)

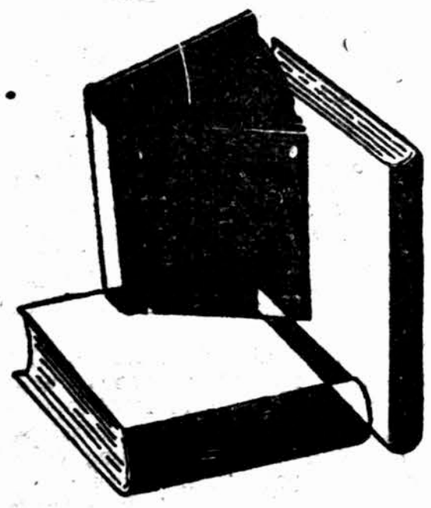
to the European humanity from the Sermon on the Mount almost to the Communist Manifesto.

The dead are well buried and beyond pain. But what of the living? How do the ordinary German men and women react to a catastrophe unparalleled in human history which has overwhelmed them? It is not easy to guess. Outwardly, they do not seem to be unduly perturbed or even resentful. For a defeated nation they are not abnormally cheerless and smile and laugh easily, even though one has the uncanny feeling that in their smiles their is no gladness and in their laughter no joy. What they are told to perform they perform efficiently: efficiency of a certain kind has become almost second nature with the Germans. For a people who were trained to raise the cult of violence to a metaphysics, they have put up surprisingly little resistance to the invaders. There have been very few instances of sabotage and an American colleague who has conducted a thorough investigation says that these were not directed against the occupying powers, but were mostly instances of some personal vendetta and had no political significance. It is almost as though having acquiesced in the necessity of war they are prepared, with the consistency of Hegelian logic, to acquiesce in the necessity of defeat.

SENSE OF GUILT

And yet it would be the height of naivete betraying ignorance of human psychology to suggest that the German people are reconciled to their present condition and the Carthaginian peace inflicted upon them. Behind the mask of apathy and unconcern which so many of them cultivate, they carry not only a sense of guilt but a morbid wound in their hearts which, if allowed to fester, will poison the spiritual and material well-being of this continent for generations to come. Germany today requires not merely a political solution: she stands in dire need of some profound psycho-therapeutics of the soul.

(*To be continued*).



KADALIVAN—By Vinodini Nilkanth. M.N. Published by the Padmaja Prakashan, Baroda. Price Rs. 3.

"Kadalivan"—means a plaintain (kadali) plantation (van). It is the name given by her to a millionaire's bungalow at Ahmedabad, where the tragedy narrated in the book takes place. The writer lost a little child, and took the bereavement sadly to heart, and while brooding over it, took solace in weaving out this story. Radha, the millionaire's poor motor driver's motherless child, is the heroine, and is supported on each side of her crowded life by Swati and Yamini, two other girls, belonging to the millionaire's family. Radha is brought up, educated and trained by the aunt of the millionaire, Umiya Mashi, who had become a widow at a young age, and was helping her nephew to bring up his motherless children also. In the many complications that take place in respect of Radha, Swati, Yamini and Minor characters, Umiya Mashi proves to be the 'deus ex machina'.

All these characters and events are portrayed by Mrs. Vinodini, with a firm and sure hand—the hand a practised writer. One wonders how she knows intimately about all the features, ugly and otherwise, of the life of the older generation, herself being a product of the newer one. We have found the story very interesting and would like to assure her, that this, her first venture, in the field of story-writing, contains the promise of still better work hereafter.

Gujarati Books

URMILANUN SWAPNUN AND OTHER POEMS. By Bhaishankar Kuluraj Shukla, Morvi. Printed at the Adarsha Printery, Rajkot. Price Re. 1. (1947).

Urmila, the wife of Lakshman, was not allowed to proceed with her husband, in the long exile, where his brother Rama and his wife, Sita. This is a well-known incident in the epic of Ramayana. This separation pained her so much that she swooned immediately. In that state, of her mind, she kept on dreaming and, during her long dream, she saw every incident, painful and pleasant, that befell the trio. It is this dream that the poet describes, along with the happiness she enjoyed when she came to, on the return of Lakshman. The whole poem is written in the old style of the older poets and so are the other poems. Mr. Shukla is a great admirer of Tagore's work and Gandhiji's creed. In simple and clear language, he has brought out the good points of these two noble sons of India and several others.

K.M.J.

"HINDUSTAN WEEKLY"

This weekly of Bombay has been in existence for the last 13 years, and during this long period it has had a chequered career. For the last five weeks or so, however, it has taken a new turn and now it has become the organ of the progressive writers of the day. Each issue contains a very wholesome fare in the shape of readable articles, stories and poems. It is a matter for gratification that this paper has got the active support of some of the best writers and poets of the day. If it continues in its present policy it will have no doubt a bright future before it. We wish it every success and trust that persons who want clean literature will not fail to support this weekly. Each issue is priced at annas four only, and has a very pleasing get-up.

Z. A. BARNI.

Art Quarterly

MARG, Number 3. Edited by Mulk Raj Anand, 25 Cuffe Parade, Bombay 5, Rs. 4/8.

The third number of this quarterly devoted to architecture and art has maintained the high standard of production set by its predecessors. The colour plates of George Keyt's paintings are a joy to behold even it the themes may strike the uninitiated as bizarre and even risque. Among the contributions "Architecture And Planning catches one eye. "Some Metal Images" by Kari Khandalavala will be read with interest by all lovers of our ancient art. Keko Ghandhy gives some much-needed hints about the selection of picture frames. It is good to find MARG improving with every issue.

Municipal Crimetoria

PRAYER FOR THE UPLIFT OF HINDUISM, by C. TEJPAL, RAJKOT C. S. (5th Ed. for free circulation). Under this somewhat all-embracing title, the author, now 66, presses for the general use of the hearse for Hindu funerals and for the adoption of crematoria by municipal authorities. The author shows that the current method of carrying the dead on one's shoulders has no scriptural authority and he describes the hygienic and other advantages of the crematorium. The author has collected a large body of opinion on the subject which is included in this booklet of 50 pages.

N. H. P.

"FOOD REMEDIES". By Dr. S. J. Singh. Rs. 2. (The All-India Nature Cure Association, Lucknow).

Nature has provided in the food products all the medicines necessary to cure or avoid many ills of the body. Nature's remedies (unlike the doctor's) are pleasant to take, leave no harmful after-effects and save the doctor's bill. Discrimination is required in eating of the nature's bounty, for "what you eat today, becomes you tomorrow." The author has in this book explained the benefits to be derived from 87 natural products and preparations, from Almond to Wood-apple, and specified the illnesses each of them is calculated to cure. The Indian equivalents of English names of fruit, vegetables, etc., mentioned in the book, will prove very helpful.

N. H. P.

KING TUT'S CURSED GOLD MAY BACK EGYPT'S MONEY

By A. DE MONTMORENCY

NEW YORK, (NANA). The Egyptian Government, threatened with a general devaluation of its money, is going to back its currency with gold obtained from the cursed tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amun. The plan, described by the Egyptian Government as one of several "heroic" measures being contemplated, would appear to be just that in view of the fate that befell the men who first took it from King Tut's Pyramid. Lord Carnarvon, who led the expedition in 1923, died from a fly bite less than two months after he ignored the Tomb's message: "Death will come on swift wings to strike him who disturbs my rest." Several others had died before Lord Carnarvon—one native was killed by a lion shortly after he emerged from the newly discovered tomb—and so many others died shortly after of mysterious illness that Lloyd's of London estimated that the expedition suffered a greater death rate than if cholera or a similar plague had struck it.

The Cairo correspondent of the Aftonbladet of Stockholm reports that the gold taken from the tomb is estimated to be worth dol. 200,000,000. It was put in the tomb with the 18-year-old Pharaoh some 13 centuries before Christ. The curse was written in hieroglyphs over the main entrance to the pyramid.

EX-KING ASKS IF HE CAN RETURN TO A 'CORNER'

By A. DE MONTMORENCY

NEW YORK, (NANA). The Egypmanuel III, ex-King of Italy, has asked the Italian Government to permit him to return, to spend the remaining years of his life "in some forgotten corner" of Italy, according to the Alexandria correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "Diario De Barcelona."

The 77-year-old former monarch is living in a villa in the modern Srouha district of that Egyptian city. He fishes from piers in the port, attends horse races at the new sports club, visits the fashionable yacht club and goes on trips into the desert.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,.

We are Free!....As last!....We are Free!....The wave of Freedom has swept away all kinds of bondages.... Everybody all around feels the Freedom....I am writing this on the memorable day of 15th August, 1947.... It is a great privilege to be living on this day....to feel free, to speak free and to act free....The young and the old, the men and the women, the poor and the rich, everyone is in a festive mood....Ah, this atmosphere of Freedom: How much it has soothened our nerves, how much it has enlivened our spirits!

* * *

I don't think I have ever felt like celebrating religious functions—But in this Festival of Freedom, with what great enthusiasm I have been taking part in every item of its programme. The hauling down of the Union Jack and the hoisting up of our own National Flag—that in itself is inspiring. The Indian National Flag under which we have fought for and won our Freedom, has been the symbol of our sacrifices and sufferings—and it will ever remain a heritage of our hopes and aspirations.

* * *

That reminds me. I was a young boy scout. In those days they used to ask us—boy scouts—to salute the Union Jack at our rallys and gatherings. And I remember that I had refused to salute that Flag as not belonging to our country. On that account I had to leave the Boy Scout Movement. I used to wonder too why our Indian Flag was never found in the Encyclopedeas and galaxies of other Nation's Flags. I feel happy and proud now that it will occupy its proper position at all places.

* * *

It will be your proud privilege, my dear younger sisters and brothers, besides ours, to safeguard the honour of the Indian National Flag, for which we shall live and die. Under this Flag, we shall strive to achieve the Unity and prosperity of our country's peoples. We shall see to it that the Flag commands due respect in the whole world. The struggle for these achievements has just begun—and it will be more you than us who will nave to carry on the struggle. Our best wishes will also be with you for your Victory. also be with you for your Victory.

* * *

Many of my sisters and brothers have very kindly remembered to send me Independence Day Greetings. I thank them heartily for this kindness, and reciprocate to them the same thoughts and feelings. I hope I shall try to prove worthy of your wishes, and I pray that you may grow in your strength and health, to do and achieve for our Motherland what we have not been able to. May thus India rise in the estimation of all other countries more than ever before!

* * *

Khar lost recently—to be precise, on the 9th August, 1947,—one of its most selfless and conscientious, social workers, Sri Chhuturbhai B. Kora, an ex-president of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari. Unassuming and unostentations, he was one of the main props of every public activity that has grown up in the suburbs of Bombay during the last thirty years. Kora Kaka as we all used to call him lovingly, was known to everybody for the painstaking and devoted manner in which he applied himself to the manifold activities—big and small. May his soul ever rest in peace!

* * *

Do you know how a parrot can be taught to talk? Every morning on first going into the room, every night on leaving the bird, and many times during the day, repeat the same word clearly and distinctly, a word with the vowel a or o and a hard consonant such as k or p or t. Avoid hissing sounds. Then go on to other words, and finally to short sentences, using them at appropriate times and places, such as Good Morning in the morning, and so on. Treat the bird very kindly to gain its confidence.

* * *

In this jolly game of "Breaking the Line," there are two equal sides to start with, each with a Captain. They join hands in a long line and each side faces the other. The Captain of one side calls upon one of his team to spring forward and try to break through the opposing line. If he does so, he takes back the two players through whom he passed: if he fails to do so he has to remain on the other side. The line to have the most players at the end of a certain time is the winning side.

* * *

Brother N. M. Kenikar thinks you will laugh to read the following, and grow fat—try if you will:—

Ramu: Papa, why have you brought "Lux" toilet soap?

Father: Why, Baba, why?

Ramu (Looking Sharply): The advertisement of the company says that it is used by Film-Stars!

Father: That does not mean, Baba, you should not use it!

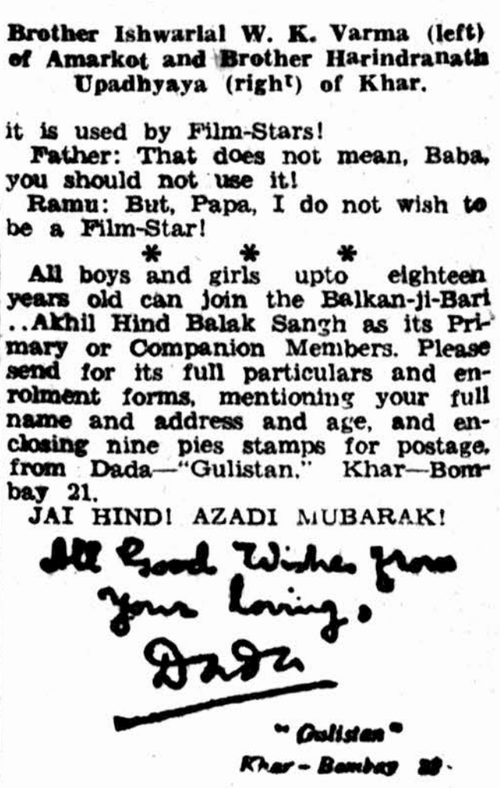
Ramu: But, Papa, I do not wish to be a Film-Star!

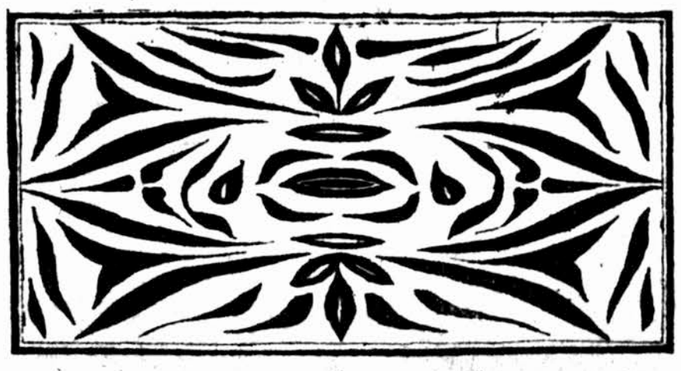
* * *

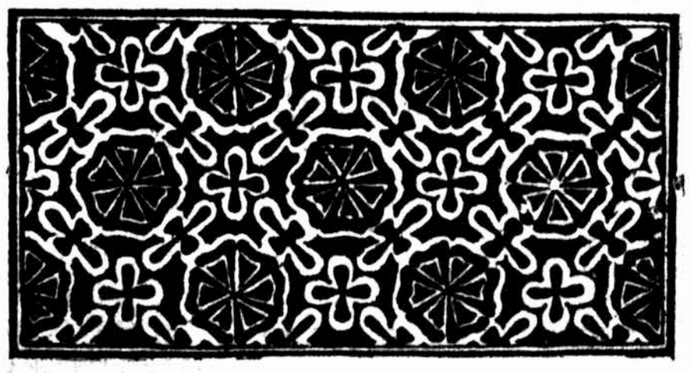
All boys and girls upto eighteen years old can join the Balkan-ji-Bari ..Akhil Hind Balak Sangh as its Primary or Companion Members. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan." Khar—Bombay 21.

JAI HIND! AZADI MUBARAK!

Brother Ishwarlal W. K. Varma (left) of Amarkot and Brother Harindranath Upadhyaya (right) of Khar.







Two Designs—Drawn by Brother Rasiklal B. Shah of Gabat.

Let us talk it over—

Freedom has come at last!

The Freedom for which hundreds and thousands of us made sacrifices, faced hardships, fought a trying battle and even died a martyr's death. Of that precious Freedom dearer than life itself, 400 millions of us have become the inheritors.

Unlike the days of old when huge armies of countries fought wars and the idividual of a king became glorified, today every man, woman and child amongst us can share in his own right the fruits of the struggle which has ended in our great triumph. But when we say that do we realise the responsibilities such a right entails?

For a very long period, under an alien rule, we suffered much injustice and many privations without so much as a murmer. (It was an example of our sheepishness notwithstanding the way philosophers may describe it whether as "tolerance" or "forbearance"!) The day we put in the first protest against the British "raj" was really a great day of our resurgent life which is taking a definite shape now. However, at this moment it appears that we are specializing as 'grumblers' only. Day in and day out, we grumble against bad rations, scanty clothing, corruption, profiteering, negligence and inactivity of the officials. But we hardly take the trouble to spot out the mischief-maker or make consstructive criticism of the way matters of vital importance are handled.

* * * *

And to be honest, we women are the greatest erfers in this particular respect. For ages we have been hypnotised into believing that we are paragons amongst women all the world over.—And why?—because of our docile, submissive and long-suffering nature! Even in the small world contained within the four walls of the home, a woman was not supposed to question the authority, whether of father, husband, son or the in-laws. The slightest murmer against the most unfair treatment was enough to unleash the wrath of the ruling power in the home. It was simply not done!

I wonder if we women of the 'emancipated brand' aren't observing the same code of conduct in our public life. "Never complain, never blame" might have been valued in the days of old but it certainly cannot be appreciated of educated, zealous women who aspire to be equal with men. Of course I am not saying that they do not fumble and grumble about things. Yes they do—otherwise what else are their countless resolutions always "passed unanimously" at their meetings and conferences? The trouble is that they seem to do it as a sort of an annual ritual! But if instead the home tactics of nagging were used in the interest of the people at large, they are sure to achieve better and quicker results.

But obviously they aren't aware of this possibility, otherwise they would not remain so severely aloof from the 'Pro-Bono-Publico' gentry of the Press. If at all, rarely do we find women's letters complaining about over-crowding in trains or lamenting over the poor quality of rationed foodstuffs. Don't they notice water running from Municipal hydrons, visitors dirtying the whole mile-long stretch of a beach, people (not a few among them smart-looking women) breaking laws of the queue, lights and fans not working in the trains and many other things? Then why don't they voice their grievances in the Press? These may not be very imposing matters yet they are of sfficient public importance. At best, this kind of activity can be counted as a service rendered to the common run of people who have neither the time nor the advantage of education to put forth their complaints in a forceful manner.

It is really time more and more educated women paid attention to this sort of work. Because how in a free India we shall have to be more vigilant about the work of our leaders who are at the helm of affairs. Their sacrifices in the past have endeared them to us but they can win our confidence only through being efficient in office. If anyone, it is we who know how power changes man. However, in a free and democratic India, Government will derive power from the people and as women form half the entire population, the better equipped amongst them will have to strive to create public opinion which should be able to guide the Government's policy.

* * *

Overheard amidst the deafening Independence celebrations.....

A shrill voice of a mermaid who had deserted the billowing sea and plunged herself in yet another that was sweeping and lashing the highways and byways of Bombay.....

"Ah my friend! Know what all these lights, decorations and hilarity is for?—The Congress of Gandhi was dead....It is alive once again.... Be sure, we get plenty of sugar and belly-full of rice. No more lining for this and that. For Divali new clothes and cheap too.....

If this isn't Freedom in a nut-shell what is Freedom anyway then?

—*Leela*

SEVIKA DAL PARTAKES IN FREEDOM PARADE

Here they are smartly lined up at our city's freedom day parade. The long procession thereafter was arduous but feet feel light when hearts are gay.

MANNERS FOR THE MILLION

Etiquette Is The Americans' Biggest Headache After The Atom Bomb

By Gordon Cooper

To Britain and most of the outside world the United States would appear to be an earthly paradise. It is only when one visits the country that one finds the Americans have three big headaches: the future of the atom bomb, which terrorizes them; the Red menace, which madden them; and the problem of etiquette, which worry them, perhaps, most of all.

To the American social behaviour is based on fundamental principles, and these are not, incidentally, just a natural part of good manners. These principles of social usage have, however, been codified and are contained in a book of nearly seven hundred pages—a book which has sold in millions and is to be found in almost every American home. It is easily the best-selling book in the States, and has brought its authoress, seventy-year-old Emily Post, a huge fortune. In addition to her profits from "Etiquette", this lady also syndicates daily to hundreds of newspapers her own column. This column consists mainly of replies to selected queries sent in to her.

As a guide to every possible social act Emily Post is a most comprehensive arbiter. The people of America take this book, indeed, seriously. They are always referring to "The Blue Book of Social Usage." It was on the last day of a recent visit to the States that I was presented with a copy (the 68th edition since 1922): on reading it I realised the many social "errors" I must have committed. Fortunately many lapses on the part of visiting Britishers are put down to national "reticence"—whatever that may mean.

Many of her 'laws' make amusing reading. Amongst advice, for instance, to the bestman at a wedding, she states:

"No man is busier than the bestman on the day of the wedding. His official position is a cross between a trained nurse, valet, general manager and keeper....In his duty of valet he must see that the groom is dressed and ready early. He takes note of the patient's general condition and if he is 'up in the air' the bestman must bring him to earth and jolly him along as best he can. He must plaster the groom up if he cuts himself shaving. Better still, he even provides a small bottle of adrenalin for just such an accident, so that plaster is unnecessary. He may need to find his collar stud, or even point out the 'missing' clothes that are lying in full view. He must also be sure to ask for the wedding ring and the clergyman's fee, and put them in his own waistcoat pocket. A very careful bestman carries a duplicate ring in case of one being lost during the ceremony."

The problem of the college girl who has been asked by a boy for her picture is dealt with thus by Emily Post:

"If he is an old friend give him your picture, but don't sign it, because a name on a girl's picture in a college man's rooms is likely to challenge the sort of attention that every well-bred man hates. In other words, it makes Mary a conspicuous personality in his room, whereas the face of a girl is as impersonal as the face in any picture on his wall."

Two pages of THE BOOK are devoted to the question: "May a Young Woman go alone to a Man's Apartment?" The decision is NO.

"How far may a girl run after a man?"

"Cat-like, she may do a little stalking! But 'run?' Not a step. The freedom of to-day allows her to go to meet him halfway, but the girl who runs, runs after a man who runs faster."

Emily Post is emphatic that enemies must bury the hatchet should they find themselves next each other at a neighbour's dinner table "You must; that is all there is about it!" But she goes on to suggest that if topics of conversation do wither out it is correct for the lady simply to say her multiplication tables, or better still get her enemy to alternate them with her.

The chapter on table manners covers a wide field. In a restaurant you must not suck an orange; nor should you encircle a plate with the left arm while eating with the right hand. "Don't lean back and say 'I'm through'. The fact that you have put your fork or spoon down shows that you have finished". When the mouth is full it is not permissible to add liquid, although an exception is made in the case of drinking coffee when a little bread is authorised. "If it be so little as to be undetectable to others".

Every possible kind of food and its mode of consumption is fully dealt with by the American "Beau Nash". Corn on the cob, for instance:

"To attack corn on the cob with as little ferocity as possible is perhaps the only direction to be given, since from the point of view of grace a series of ferociously snatching, teeth-bared bites that can be heard as well as seen, to say nothing of butter and corn fragments splinkled on chin and cheek, while delectable to the palate, is horribe to the sight".

"The Old House Coat Habit" is severely frowned upon by Emily Post, and she has much advice to give on in-law situations: her basic law being "Don't Interfere". The giving of flowers is a vast American industry, although I personally found it a considerable drain on my severely rationed British financial allowance. Gardenias or orchids (the only two flowers permissible) struck me as an expensive way—at 10s. each—to show one's manners. Yet, this presentation by a male guest to a lady is an American "must".

When a woman sends flowers to a man, the "Blue Book" suggests a Japanese garden!

The are of being a house guest ranges from being guest on a yacht to when you stay in a little house. But there is a constructive suggestion offered when "You can send yourself a telegram".

"If you go to stay in a small house in the country, and they give you a bed full of lumps in a room full of mosquitoes and flies on a floor over that of a crying baby, under the eves with a temperature of over a hundred, you 'can' the next morning walk to the village and send yourself a telegram and leave. But though you feel starved, exhausted, wilted, and are mosquito bitten until you resemble a well-developed case of chickenpox or measles, by not so much as a facial muscle must you let the family know that your comfort lacked anything that your happiest imagination could picture—nor must you confide in anyone afterwards (having broken bread in the house) how desparately wretched you were"

All is not heaven always in the American home, apparently.

Typists are advised not to eat garlic or onions ("the unexplained reason for many lost positions"); nor must she lunch with her employer unless she has matters of business to discuss. Should she find in travelling that her room adjoins that of her employer, she must at once go to the reception and tell the clerk "that her room is not the one ordered, and try to get another".

While "Etiquette" deals with social usage between adults and adolescents, Emily Post has written another widely-selling book: "Children Are People—The Child's Book of Etiquette". It is described as "A 'must' book for parents". Having met many precocious American children, one appreciates its need.

The LAST PAGE

conducted by CHRONICLER

My Dear—

Ram or Rahim or Rustam or John or Malti or Mahmuda or Shirin or Alice or whatever else your name is—

Congratulations on your good luck in being born on a day that will be remembered for ever in history and will be cherished by every succeeding generations of Indians—like the Fourteenth of July in France, the Fourth of July in U.S.A., the Twentieth October in Soviet Russia.

Congratulations, my young friends collectively and individually, to all of you and to each one of you. For, the air that you breathed with your first breath was the air of freedom.

A well-known journalist has proposed that the State should award a special bonus to each one of you, children of Freedom. When you grow up and hear of it, do not regret that the suggestion was not accepted. What better bonus or reward could your country give you than the gift of Freedom?

You who (we fervently hope) will never know the stultifying, choking atmosphere of foreign domination, and will grow up in the healthy, invigorating climate of Freedom, may read in the pages of history the inspiring saga of your country's long fight for self-respect and national independence. You will learn, no doubt, how since the very advent of imperialism patriotic Indians rebelled repeatedly against foreign aggression and fought a losing battle against western science and industry how they were overpowered as much by the superior efficiency of foreign arms as by the internal dissensions and princely feuds that marked the final phase of feudalism in our country. For nearly a century we were vouchsafed a distorted vision of our own history, taught, for instance, to regard the first war of Indian independence as a "sepoy mutiny". But you will surely have an unrestricted view of your national history and, I hope you will note with pride the significant fact that in one form or another the struggle for freedom was carried on by the common people as well as illustrious patriots and continued by generation after generation till final victory had been won and indepen dence wrested from the unwilling hands of imperialism.

The Freedom which dawned over the land on the day of your birth was fought for and won by the joint efforts of millions —by Hindus and Muslims and Parsis and Christians and Sikhs and Agnosties and Atheists; by peasants and workers and teachrs and lawyers and writers and journalists and artists; by men and women and children; by constitutionalists and revolutionaries; by apostles of the 'charkha' and by believers in the cult of the bomb and the revolver. Across the years the echo of their stirring voices will reach you. Their deeds are history!

The Freedom which you inherited on your birthday is the legacy left behind by those who died so that you—and millions of your generation—shall live; who suffered imprisonment so that you shall be free; who starved so that you shall be fed and went about half-naked so that you shall have clothes to wear.

It is a legacy of love, of loyalty and devotion, of heroism and martyrdom in the national cause. The legacy of the Rani of Jhansi, of Tilak and Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru, the Ali Brothers and Ajmal Khan, Bhagat Singh and Sukhdeo, Subhas Bose and his Indian National Army. The legacy of a dynamic, fighting tradition. A legacy of which you, as heirs may well be proud.

*

Proud and happy, of course, you should be that you were destined to be born in a free India—a privilege denied to my generation and so many other generations before us. We envy you. Yet you may envy us, too, for we lived in stirring, exciting times. If the era of freedom belongs to you, the years of the 'struggle for freedom' belonged to us. "To travel hopefully is better (or at least more exciting) than to arrive and the true success is to labour."

Blessed you are to have been born on August fifteen, 1947. "Bliss it was in that dawn to be alive—But to be young was very heaven." All the same may one point out that you were too young to participate in the celebrations that marked your birthday—the birthday of Freedom? You ought to know about this day—for it was YOUR DAY!

August 15, 1947! You will read of this date in history books, probably also in works of distorical fiction. It was on this day that India threw off the foreign yoke. It was on this day that the world's mightiest empire came to terms with a resurgent people. It was on this day that for the first time in human history a revolution was consummated without the use of arms.

*

August 15, 1947! You will learn the historical significance of this date but it is improbable that the spirit of this day, the human drama of the Freedom Festival, its tempo and tempestuous pageantry, can ever be fully conveyed to you. It was not by accident or default that it proved to be one of the most inadequately reported events in contemporary India. In vain will you of the future thumb the yellowing pages in newspaper files of 1947. You will get nothing more than screaming headlines and bald, soulless, and not even exhaustive descriptions. A dozen lesser political events were far more vividly reported. But the excitement of the Independence Day defied the descriptive writer as well as the scoop-getter; here was the biggest NEWS of our times, but it could be 'covered' only with cliches like "mammoth procession" and "unprecedented enthusiasm". The reporter could reduce into writing the surging mass emotions of August fifteen no more successfully than you can bottle a typhoon or enclose a volcanic eruption.

August 15, 1947! How is one to describe the mood of a day that was not a day but the concentrated essence of what a whole people have worked for and fought for and yearned for and prayed for in the course of centuries? How is one to analyse the emotional complex formed out of the hopes and aspirations and yearnings—and may one adds the frustrations?—of a whole nation?

*

"You are free! Three words uttered by Premier Kher of Bombay from the balcony of the Government Secretariat, as the National Tricolour went up to replace the Union Jack of imperialism, exactly at 12 p.m.—the zero hour of the birth of Freedom! Three words—but they made history. Three words that were greeted with the loudest burst of cheering that I have ever heard on any single occasion, to the accompaniment of screaming ship—and factory-sirens and the tooting of electric car horns.

"You are free!" This, then, was the key-note of the day on which you all were born. It was the theme-song of the Festival of Freedom that was inaugurated so dramatically and in such a blaze of lights on the midnight of August 14/15.

"You are free"! "You are free"! The sirens seemed to scream and the car horns seemed to screech and the gay crowds on the streets on that historic night seemed to answer back: "We are free! We are free!!"

"You are free"! The millions of lights that twinkled all over the city seemed to spell out the three magic words across the sky in a blaze of fire.

Palaces and palatial hotels, huts and chawls, banks and offices, shops and stores, offices and restaurants, aristocratic Marine Drive and Parel slums were all ablaze with festoons of lights, illuminated flags, searchlights and floodlights. Midnight had been turned into mid-day and the gay crowds surged in the streets, with newfound joy on their faces—talking, laughing, greeting and embracing each other. This was a new Diwali, a new Idd, a new New Year—it was all the festivals of this land of festivals rolled into one. For this was the Festival of Freedom.

*

The moment belonged to the PEOPLE. The common people! Workers from Parel, with their women and children, jammed in open trucks, went round and round the city, all the way from Colaba to Mahim, waving flags, shouting "Jai Hind," singing and laughing.

The moment belonged to youth. Since their birth they had been stifled by the atmosphere of slavery, they had grown tired of perpetual struggle, ever-recurring hartals and strikes, processions and public meetings to protest against this or that. To-day at last they could enjoy exult in the joy of Freedom, celebrate and shout and sing. And, characteristically, the two major student organisations marked their newly-established United Front by taking out a spectacular torchlight procession at midnight. From the Oval to Chaupatty they carried aloft the blazing torches that symbolized so well the immortal flame of freedom as well as the burning passions of youth.

It was a moment of gay informality, of fraternization and friendliness. People went about offering 'Independence sweets' to everyone they met, and otherwise completly sober citizens greeted anyone they met in the street, shaking hands and embracing perfect strangers like long-lost brothers.

The midnight of August 14-15 was so tempestuous and colourful that many began to wonder if the celebrations to follow in the disillusioning light of day would not be an anticlimax.

But the midnight festivities proved to be but the prelude to the real celebrations that began on the morning of August 15. Again it was not the outward manifestations that were so significant—the early morning 'prabhat pheris', the flag salutations, the meetings, the several billions flags, flying all over the city, the processions, the fire-works, the illuminations, the crowds in the streets. It was, again, the spirit of the people that mattered —the gay, irrepressible, democratic spirit which seemed to sweep and surge across and over the entire metropolis.

And the most striking and spectacular demonstration of this spirit was the procession that marched in the afternoon from Gowalia Tank—the birthplace of the Congress—to the Oval in front of the Secretariat. The Beginning and the End. From a meeting of a handful of agitators in a class-room to Governmental power, democratically acquired through the votes of the people!

A million and a half crowded the streets to watch the procession. I did not see this procession—because I was IN the procession, one of the half a million who marched with this Caravan of freedom. But I can tell you that never has such a procession been taken out in the whole history of India. Never has such a procession been taken out anywhere else in the world —for only we, the hot-blooded Indians can give vent to our feelings of joyful ecstasy in such a rousing and tempestuous manner.

Many great and memorable processions have been taken by the Congress in the past—to protest or to honour our leaders. But this was different. Different in tone, in tempo, in composition.

It was not a political procession. It was a PEOPLE'S PROCESSION. And the people participated in it not like sheep or goats following the leaders—the traditional conception of the "dumb, driven masses"! We, the humblest of us, marched that day with our heads held high with pride, with the sense of achievement, with the feeling of triumph. And we marched not in solemn silence, nor with tutored slogans on our lips. These were no tame hirelings of a political machine, these were the organisations of THE PEOPLE, conscious of their new-won Freedom. And so marched with flags and banners, pipe and drum and flute, shouting and singing AND DANCING all along the mile route.

It was a colourful, variegated procession—with flags carried on cars, motor cycles, horses, cycles and decorated bullock carts—combining the mechanical inventiveness of modern India with the traditional picturesque pageantry of rural India. And as the three-mile procession slowly mended its way through crowded streets, planes of the INDIAN Air Force dived in roaring salute. (And tears of joy came into the eye of many when they recalled that not long ago these very planes had been used by the enemies of our freedom to bomb the brave Pathans of the frontier, to machine-gun the revolutionaries of 1942, and generally overawe the people with the might of imperialism!)

Here was a cross-section of Indian humanity—Congress volunteers Desh Sevikas, with their traditions of heroism in non-violent 'warfare'; All-India Women's Conference and other women's organisations; Nationalist Muslim volunteers from the working class area of Madanpura; students' associations; the Friends of the Soviet Union; athletes and sportsmen from gymnasiums and clubs; taxi-drivers and domestic servants.

Nor were the 'brain-workers' absent from this historic gathering of the people. Writers and artists of the People's Theatre and National Theatre and the Prithvi Theatre, the Progressive Writers and the Gujarati Lekhak Milan—they were all there! And it was an inspiring sight to see a famous poet like JOSH, a film celebrity like PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR with his film star son RAJ, a dancer of international fame like ZOHRA SEHGAL, and a front-rank writer like KRISHENCHANDER singing and dancing in the streets to celebrate this happy occasion. In the past they had written about the people, depicted the life of the people in their poems and their books and their plays and their films. Today they had come in the midst of the people, as singers of their songs, not to sing ABOUT the people, but to sing WITH the people; not to dance symbolic representation of life on the stage but to dance the dance of freedom with the people on the streets.

Zohra Sehgal (who toured the world with Uday Shankar) has danced on the de luxe stages of London and Paris and New York. But the improvised dance she danced for five hours on the streets of Bombay on August Fifteen, to the accompaniment of hand-clapping, amateur drumming and rhythmic intonation of "Qaumi Na'ra—JAI HIND", "Inquilab Zindabad" and the estatic reiteration of "Gai Ghulami—Aai Azadi!" surely must be the most memorable, most thrilling, most inspired occasion of her career. And when an unknown working class youth stepped out of the crowd and started dancing with her, then a roar of delight went up from the crowd—for then were the barriers dividing ART and the PEOPLE finally, completely removed!

This (and its auxiliary, the other procession that simultaneously marched from Parel to Shivaji Park) was no mere procession. It was INDIA on the march! For the first time one lost one's individuality and merged into the national consciousness.

This memorable experience, this unforgettable spectacle, this glorious vision, we pass on to you, the heirs of your country's freedom.

Never again shall such a procession, such a celebration, such exultation, be seen—UNLESS it be on the happy day when free INDIA and free PAKISTAN, by the free will of their respective peoples, decide to join together to create UNITED INDIA. Then, of course, we may except a celebration that will perhaps outshine even this great event we have just finished celebrating.

The generations before you made it possible to celebrate the Independence Day on August 15, 1947. You, the children born on this great and historic and auspicious day, and your generation can make it possible that political freedom is translated into social justice, economic freedom and true democracy in both India and Pakistan, and thus bring about that RE-UNION for which the heart of every Indian aches today.

The torch of liberty is now handed over to you.

Letter To A Child Born On August 15

NO LICENCE NEEDED

At homes or picnics or in travel, this sturdy pistol with automatic six-chamber revolving disc would prove a real bodyguard, against the attacks of decoits and wild animals. Its terrible explosive sound and dazzling sparks send tremor into the spine of the boldest.

Price No. 222 Rs. 6/-, No. 333 Rs 7/8/-, No 444 Rs. 8/8/- with shots.

Extra 4 dozen shots Rs. 4/8-, leather belt Rs. 5/- each lubricating Oil Re. 1/- per phial.

Wilson Trading Corporation,

P. B. No. 247, CAWNPORE.

The Pros And Cons For Euthanasia

Should A Doctor Kill?

By MANSON CLARKE

Yet another doctor has publicly admitted that he has deliberately taken the life of a patient. Sometimes patients appeal to their medical men to be put out of their misery: some doctors take the risk of killng such patients. As the law stands at present, that is murder.

Another aspect of euthanasia gained much unfavourable publicity in America some years ago, when a retired army major suggested that persons on the relief rolls who were over a certain age should be painlessly killed because they had outlived their usefulness and were an unnecessary charge on the community.

Arctic Mother

This suggestion is simply a revival of the ancient and barbarous tribal practice of killing off old people. It is by no means obsolete. Even to-day there are tribes who kill off the old folk, not perhaps directly, but indirectly by refusing to supply them with food which they can no longer obtain for themselves. In the Arctic Circle, Eskimo parents sometimes put children out in the snow to die. An Eskimo mother has to suckle a baby for nearly five years. or until it is capable of subsisting almost entirely on meat. Should a second child arrive before the first can be weaned, the newcomer may be left to die in order to save it the miseries of malnutrition in zero weather.

In America, the Euthanasia Society has prepared a bill for introduction into the legislature of the various States as and when opportunity arises. The bill provides that where both patient and doctor concur, a petition for euthanasia would be made to the court and the judge would determine each case on its merits. The plan is rather clumsy because legal delays might nullify the advantage to be gained from euthanasia, the saving of pain for the sufferer.

A similar bill came before the British House of Lords in 1936. It was not even accorded a second reading. However, plans are being made to reintroduce the bill at the earliest opportunity.

Public Opinion

It is not likely that either America or Britain will adopt such a bill. In order to measure the amount of support for legalised euthanasia, the American Institute of Public Opinion took a straw vote on the question, "Do you favour mercy deaths under government supervision for hopeless invalids?" The result of the vote was a majority against euthanasia, only 46 per cent of the voters giving an affirmative answer.

Among doctors, however, the vote was in favour of euthanasia, but not by any convincing margin: 53 per cent of the voting medical men favoured mercy deaths. As between different sexes and age-groups, the vote on this question showed some interesting variations. Men were almost evenly divided on the subject, 49 per cent voting for and 51 per cent voting against. The feminine vote was responsible for weighting the net result more heavily against euthanasia, 58 per cent of the women voting against it. Persons under the age of 30 were in favour of euthanasia, but only just. People over 50 were strongly against mercy killing.

A similar survey taken by the British Institute of Public Opinion some time earlier revealed that English people favoured euthanasia by 69 per cent to 31 per cent, a somewhat surprising result for a nation that has always been considered conservative in its ideas.

Sympathetic Jury

The time is rapidly approaching when all governments will have to make a definite decision on the subject of mercy killing. Doctors are definitely challenging the police to take action against them by publicly admitting that they have been responsible for administering euthanasia. There are many more angles to the problem than is popularly supposed. In London some years ago, a well-known surgeon deliberately performed an illegal operation on a young girl who had been the victim of a criminal assault. This was a "mercy" killing of a different type, in that the life of another person (if an embryo can be called a person) was taken. Having performed the operation, the surgeon gave himself up to the police, stood his trial, and was triumphantly acquitted.

If doctors refuse to administer euthanasia, and without legal support few of them would care to take such a step, anguished relatives of the sufferer may begin to take matters into their own hands. There have been many instances of mercy killings by close relatives of cancer victims, and one case of a mother who killed her idiot son. One of the cases developed into a trial for manslaughter and the mercy killer was acquitted by a sympathetic jury.

Although individual cases of euthanasia may win public sympathy and acquittal, the practice obviously cannot be allowed to continue. It is open to considerable abuse and in any case an unqualified relative is neither the proper person to make so important a decision or to administer the euthanasia. If the relative happens to be a beneficiary under the will of the sufferer, the practice of mercy killing becomes even more dubious.

"The Will To Live"

It is counted as kind-heartedness to put a suffering animal out of its misery, and cruelty to allow it to linger on to a natural death, but there has always been and probably always will be a sharp distinction between euthanasia for animals and euthanasia for human beings. One reason is that animals have less "will to live" than human beings, once sick they tend to give up very easily. The psychological aspect of medicine has no effect on them, and whatever medicaments are administered are, for that reason, less beneficial to animals than they would be to human beings. Animals also resist treatment.

The big point is, however, that the majority of people believe that there is a certain sacredness about human life. In most civilised countries suicide is a crime, not merely moral but also judicial. There is also a considerable body of opinion against capital punishment on the ground that no one, not even the State, has the right to take human life.

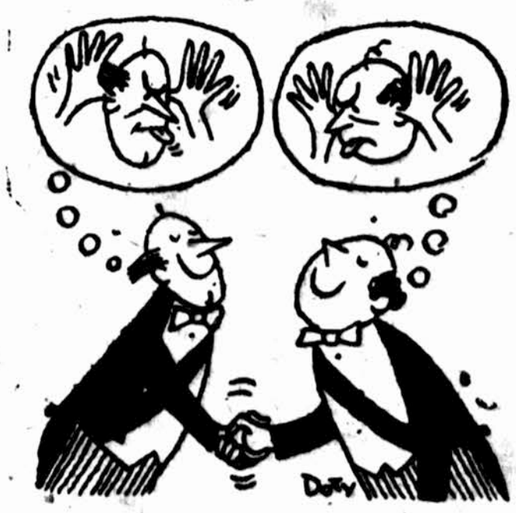
With mercy killings on the increase and forming a new feature of modern life, each nation will have to make its own decision whether or not to legalise euthanasia. It is possible that the principle may claim some martyrs before it finally gains legal support. The world is not quite ready for euthanasia, and people who practice it, whether they be doctors or laymen, will do so at some risk to themselves.

DIPLOMAT'S LINGO

United Nations officials are now equipped with the latest in travel documents, a "laissez passer," designed to facilitate crossing national frontiers on U. N. business. Literally meaning "let pass," the term belongs in that special category of official "foreign affairs" language which every diplomat must know. The following is a glossary of other such terms, common in international dealings:

ACTE AUTHENTIQUE—The phrase applies to any completely trustworthy act or document. In the language of diplomacy, it usually refers to an instrument certified by some competent authority.

AD REFERENDUM—The English



equivalent would be "for reference" or "under conditions of being referred." The term applies especially to diplomatic situations which are not covered in an agent's instructions. In such cases, he could receive proposals 'ad referendum' while awaiting further instructions from his home government.

AD INTERIM—Or, "for the interval." When an ambassador is temporarily absent from him post, it is of course, customary for him to inform the Foreign Minister of his home Government. During his absence the charge d'affaires would act 'ad interim.'

AIDE MEMOIRE—"That which aids the memory." During recent negotiations the Austrian Government sent a memorandum or 'aide memoire' to Moscow reminding Russian officials that Premier Stalin had once made an important statement of policy concerning Austria's future.

CASUS BELLI—Literally, the phrase means "occasion for war." As used in diplomatic documents, it normally applies to incidents or situations leading to a declaration of war.

CASUS FOEDERIS—"Occasion for alliance." It is the event upon the occurence of which is becomes the duty of one ally to fulfill the promised assistance to the other. In a defensive alliance, or example, 'casus foederis' occurs when war is declared or begun against one of the allies.

DEMARCHE—The Oxford Dictionary defines demarche as a "walk, step; proceeding, manner of action." One of the most evasive words in diplomatic lingo, it frequently causes delay in the translation of important documents. The term is variously translated to mean offer, suggestion, demand, attempt, proposal, protest, remonstrance, request, overture, warning or threat.

DENONCER UN TRAITE—"To denounce a treaty." It refers to the giving of formal notice to other signatories of intention to terminate a treaty or agreement. During the Franco-Prussian War Russia declared her withdrawal from the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

MANIFESTO—"A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign or other person claiming great power." In the language of diplomacy a declaration of war is sometimes called a manifesto.

MODUS VIVENDI—"A mode of living; hence, a temporary arrangement of affairs." In official documents, the phrase is applied to temporary executive agreements which are in force pending a formal treaty.

NOTE VERBAL—An unsigned note or document containing a summary of conversations or events relating to a particular situation.

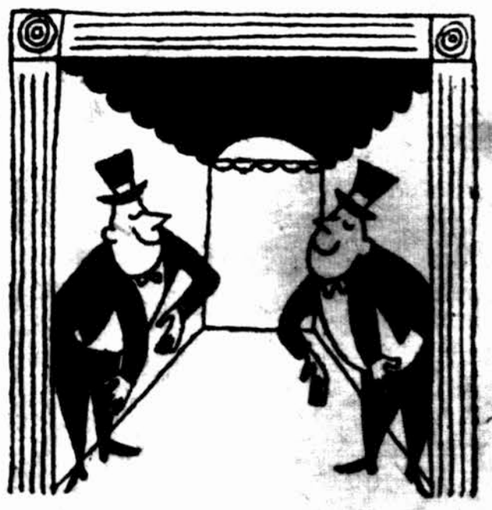
PERSONA GRATA—"An acceptable person." This usually applies to a resident diplomat. He is 'persona grata' when he is officially accepted by the Government of a foreign country.

PROPOSAL—A document concerning matters which are not covered by a diplomatic representative's instructions.

SINE QUA NON—Literally, "without which not." In diplomatic terms, it means some condition which must be accepted as a part of a settlement or agreement.

SUB SPE RATI—"In hope of ratification by home government." In transmitting a proposal to his Government, a diplomatic agent—this applies particularly to a situation where the death of a senior diplomat has occurred—may express no opinion on the merits of the proposal. In such cases, he submits the proposal 'sub spe rati.'

ULTIMATUM—"The last word"; in diplomacy, the final conditions or terms by either of the parties in a negotiation. While often used in newspaper stories, the word seldom appears in diplomatic exchanges.—"The New York Times."



FISHY

The bookmaker was paying out on the last race of an unfortunate day. He had been hard hit, and was honest enough to confess he had only £30 in cash to pay liabilities nearer £50.

"The question is," he said, "how am I going to do it?"

"Pay out in alphabetical order," suggested a stentorian voice.

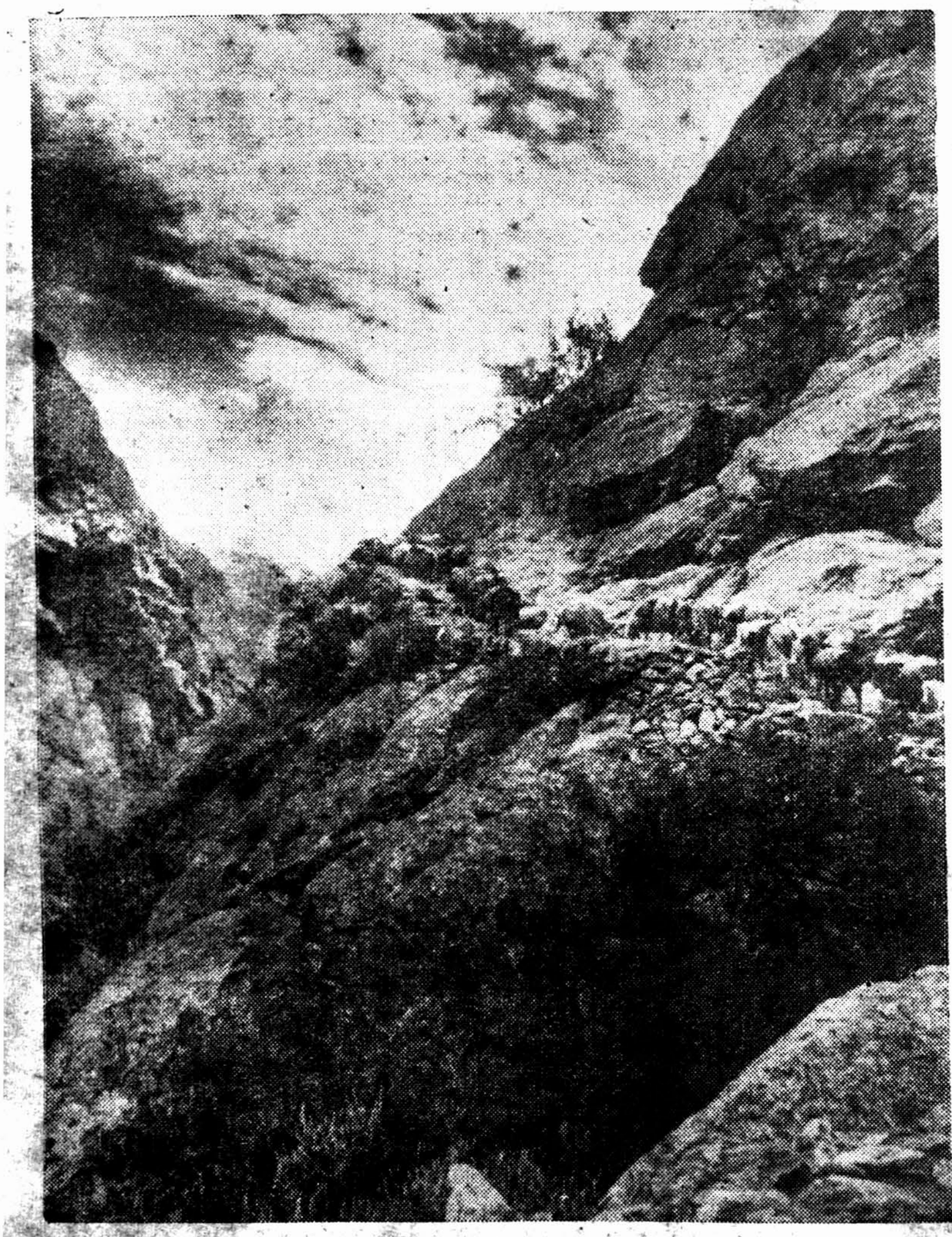
And so it was agreed. He was instantly surrounded by men who declared their names were Anderson, Allen, Andrews, and so on.

"'Ere," shouted an egitated voice from the rear, "where do I come in? My name's Salmon."

"Salmon," repeated the bookmaker scornfully; "you haven't an earthly. If it had been 'Addock you might have been in the first three!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THRONE OF THE GODS



PACK ANIMALS ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD. Even goats and sheep are pressed into service as pack animals in the Himalayas. Here a string of sure footed beasts is climbing a narrow mountain trail.

See Story On Page 4

THE COMMUNITY PIPE BEGINS ITS TOUR. Smoking is the grand passion of Himalayan folk, young and old, and the "hookah", after it is filled and burning well, is passed from hand to hand and mouth to mouth. Meanwhile the people discuss affairs.

A MAN IN SEARCH OF HIS GOD. This Buddhist pilgrim, squatting in the strong sunshine of the Himalayas, possesses nothing but his scanty shirt and his unshakable faith that, as his shadow moves with the sun, he is approaching ever nearer to eternal bliss in his master. But he is not yet so far removed from the everyday world as to refuse a cigarette when it is offered.

NEWLY-WEDS SET UP HOME. In the Himalayas, as elsewhere, young married couples must be able to support themselves. Since money is non-existent, these newly-weds (he is 17, she is 14) have built themselves a crude water-wheel with which to grind the meagre corn harvest of their community. Beside it is their roughrock built home.

AFTER THE MEAL THE DANCE. Religious dances are an important part of Himalayan daily life and a great relief to monotony. The dancers, men and women, work themselves almost into a trance and, amid the pungent smoke of the smouldering juniper twigs on the fires, dance round and round for hours on end—sometimes throughout the night—until they finally collapse exhausted.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.